FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONVENTIONAL ARMS DISARMAMENT SYMPOSIUM ENDS

FL031515 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1756 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 1 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The arms race represents a serious threat to world peace and security, which is why it is the legislators' responsibility to persuade their governments to halt it and avoid a holocaust which would destroy all of humankind.

These were the closing remarks of Mexican Senator Antonio Riva Palacio at the conclusion of the Interparliamentary Symposium on Conventional Arms Disarmament, which was held in Mexico City. Over a period of 4 days, legislators from 60 countries heard views and possible solutions to this controversial world issue.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca emphasized that his country agrees with the Mexican disarmament policy. He said that what is wasted in economic resources in the arms race by the superpowers and arms-buying countries would satisfy the obligations of the $360-billion Latin American foreign debt.

The Cuban official also agreed with the Mexican desire to seek a more equitable international economic order. He added that this would require the elimination of trade imbalances, protectionist policies, and high interest rates so that benefits would be equal for both the rich and poor countries.

Malmierca also said that without peace it will be impossible to attain development, which is why the arms race is the main obstacle to the Latin American economic and political objectives.

The countries attending the disarmament symposium affirmed that exploitation of man by man and the worldwide division between the rich and the poor are the greatest contradictions of this century, during which scientific and technological advances have brought about the development of arms instead of soothing the peoples' desire for power.

The participating countries agreed with Ecuador's view that the cause of the conflicts is not the existing differences between North and South and East and West, but rather what the war industry represents as an economic mechanism of the industrial power.

Hunger; poverty; the struggle for survival; the ideological, cultural, and warlike penetration of nations; and the many human contradictions in the economic, political, and social areas are a consequence of unequal development of the peoples and the hegemony of nations. This reality, sustained in the symposium on disarmament, and the increase in conventional arms are currently humankind's principal evils.

IMPROVED TIES WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SOUGHT

PY011150 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 May 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho on 20 May stated that the Bolivian Government wishes to "expand" and "improve" diplomatic relations with the socialist countries. "Bolivia and this constitutional and democratic government have made an effort to expand its economic and commercial relations with all countries of the world. We would like to expand and improve these relations with the socialist and Third World countries," Camacho stated.

Despite this desire, Bolivia has been unable to implement a policy of greater rapprochement due to economic reasons. "What happens is that the economic crisis especially complicates these possibilities. This can be seen in the drop in investments, the reduction of international cooperation, the poor prices for our raw materials, the closing of certain markets in some cases, and other problems which have made things difficult for us," the minister said.

These statements were made in the wake of an amendment passed by the U.S. Senate, ordering that economic assistance to Bolivia be completely suspended beginning 1986 unless coca leaf production is reduced.

The foreign minister admitted that the government is free to act. Thus, there is a willingness to step up relations with other countries.

"We are following developments. We have to know the details of the U.S. amendment. We are concerned from a governmental viewpoint, one of national interest, because it could affect cooperation programs," Camacho stated.

PERUVIAN SORTIES INTO TERRITORY REPORTED

PY011437 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpts] There is growing concern over Peruvian sorties into Bolivian territory. Augusto Machicado Gomez, chairman of the Apolo Civic Committee, has reported that Peruvian citizens have perpetrated innumerable outrages in the area of his village, causing considerable concern among the local residents. Other Bolivian residents along the border with Peru have also reported that Peruvian soldiers periodically stage sorties into Bolivian territory, especially in the area of the Rosario checkpoint, where they displace the landmarks and burn the huts of peasants.

Panamericana has received these reports from Eugenio and Martin Chacolla, peasant leaders of the village of Santiago de Machaca.

The latest Peruvian sortie took place on 27 April, according to the Chacolla brothers. On that occasion they burned down several peasant huts. The brothers also reported that the invaders seize the peasants' cattle and swine.

COB DOCUMENT CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT MEASURES

PY221253 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] A communique delivered to this radio station, signed by Walter Delgadillo Terceros, Jose Justiniano Ligeron, and other leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], maintains that the Siles Zuazo government has again imposed economic measures that place the burden of the entire crisis on the working sector.

The communique states that the government's economic policy only further provokes the hungry and that the measures implementing a devaluation, establishing a salary bonus, and setting prices are the sole responsibility of the government and by no means involve the COB.

On behalf of the COB, some of its leaders last week met with government authorities to obtain information. Although the COB leaders made it quite clear that they only wanted to obtain information, the government authorities tried to commit them to reaching an agreement. In this regard, we want to point out that no agreement was reached, quite the contrary, and we take the opportunity to publicly deny such an agreement.

The COB document ends by stating that [words indistinct] since the workers and the entire citizenry will defend the popular sectors. These measures will only benefit speculators.

DRUG TRAFFICKING SUPPLIES BLACK MARKET DOLLARS

PY030345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1647 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] La Paz, 2 Jun (EFE) -- Coca leaf production and drug trafficking, which provide necessary dollars for the black market, are the most important sources of money to import luxury items, repair parts, and other products to Bolivia.

Since the Central Bank barely grants foreign exchange at the official exchange rate (75,000 pesos to the dollar), most people, including importers, must resort to the black market where this weekend the exchange rate was of 300,000 pesos to the dollar.

Citing a trade analysis carried out in Bolivia by international organizations, the newspaper PRESENCIA today reports that approximately 20 percent of the money involved in the cocaine trade (some sources talk about $2 billion every year) are channeled through the black market.

All the products of great value have their prices set in dollars while the businessmen set the prices in pesos, according to the exchange rate on the black market, which did not go up too much last week owing to the shortage of pesos.

The government is now introducing 500,000- and 1-million peso bills, after delaying as much as possible their printing so as to curb inflation, which in 1984 reached 2,177 percent, according to official data. The bill with the largest face value thus far has been the 100,000-peso bill, which is worth slightly over a dollar at the official exchange rate and less than one-third of a dollar at the black market exchange rate.

CANDIDATES OF 21 PARTIES REGISTER FOR ELECTIONS

PY311321 Paris AFP in Spanish 0026 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] La Paz, 30 May (AFP) -- The National Electoral Board today reported in La Paz that 21 presidential candidates have officially registered at the electoral registries for the elections scheduled for 14 July.

The members of the board met to release the namelist of qualified candidates and announced that the final deadline to register presidential and vice presidential candidates is 2400 on 30 May.

The official list is as follows:

Victor Paz Estenssoro	Nationalist Revolutionary Movement
Roberto Jordan Pando	Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI)
Carlos Serrate Reich	Nationalist Revolutionary Movement -- Vanguard faction (MNRV)
Luis Ossio Sanjines	Christian Democratic Party (PDC)
Ramiro Velasco	Socialist Party One (PS-1)
Juan Lechin Oquendo	Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU)
Jenaro Flores Santos	Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement of Liberation (MRTKL)
Luis Anez Pedraza	Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB)
Humberto Cayoja Riart	National Renewal Action (ARENA)
Luis Fernando Mostajo	Progressive National Force (FNP)
Walter Gonzalez Valda	Bolivian Unity Party (PUB)
Oscar Garcia Suarez	Revolutionary Action Movement (MAR)
Francisco Figueroa	Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Left-One faction (MNRI-1)
Yolanda Bascope Revuelta	National Feminine Party (Pafena)
Rafael Otazo	National Union (UN)
Constantino Lima	Tupac Katari Nationalist Revolutionay Movement (MNRTK)
Hugo Banzer Suarez	Nationalist Democratic Union (ADN)
Isaac Sandoval Rodriguez	United Left (IU)
Natalio Morales Mosquera	Barrientos National Union (UNB)
Carlos Borth	Socialist Party-One Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz faction (PS-LMQSC)
Antonio Aranibar Quiroga	United People Front (FPU)

PCB CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN BRASILIA

PY011857 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Report by Bahia Filho from Brasilia]

[Text] The Brazilian Communists are now meeting here in Brasilia at the (Emilio Ramos) auditorium of the Federal Chamber of Deputies. They are discussing the party's stance on participating in the upcoming elections for municipal mayors with their own candidates and matters related to getting the party legally recognized.

Giocondo Dias, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], opened the meeting and stressed that after a lifetime underground, the Communists are now holding an open meeting with popular participation. Giocondo Dias also said that because of the atmosphere of political relaxation prevailing in the country at this point, the Communists plan to gain their own place in the political spectrum and work closely with the people and the working class. Dias stressed that the Communists are not seeking to reactivate the party merely to participate in the upcoming elections, but also plan to carry out orientation tasks aimed at strengthening the worker and peasant fronts. According to Dias, the party is coming back with a different political approach and different behavior in order to attain its objectives and [word indistinct] democratic framework.

Making it clear that the party does not support the current administration, Dias said, however, that the PCB will help the Jose Sarney government through constructive criticism and by making sure that the promises it has made are fulfilled. The PCB supports the political pact which the administration has proposed but it demands the right to participate in its discussion and to get to know its true nature so as to be able to contribute to it.

The PCB also approves of the proposed agrarian reform but believes that the proposal of the National Confederation of Agricultural Workers is better.

The Communists met for the first time after 20 years of military governments and PCB Central Committee members from all over the country are present at this meeting in Brasilia.

Issues Declaration

PY031745 Seo Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] has held its first open meeting at the (Emilio Ramos) auditorium of the Federal Chamber of Deputies in Brasilia. On this occasion, the PCB issued a political declaration which refers to the progress made by the new Republic in the political-institutional field and supports mass mobilization to support the government.

In the declaration, the PCB also expresses its desire to take part in the constituent assembly, which it intends to defend against any negative reaction. In the socio-economic field, the Communists criticized the government for continuing to implement old formulas. It also expresses its support for the agrarian reform draft announced last week.

MORE ON SUSPENSION OF POLITICAL PARTIES BILL

PY032222 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 29 May 85 p 4

[Text] The draft organization law for political parties, discussed during the government junta's regular legislative session yesterday, has been temporarily shelved.

In addition to the well-known disagreements among the junta members, there is now a new guideline from the executive branch on the creation of provincial party councils, and an official request has also been made to the Supreme Court asking its opinion of the supervisory role of the Chamber of Deputies.

This was learned from Admiral Merino when he left yesterday's session. He stated that the opinion requested from the Supreme Court is "quite long and complex" and deals with the specific obligations of the Chamber of Deputies, established in the Constitution, of supervising the actions of the executive branch. Therefore, the government junta has decided to suspend the time limit for dealing with the political parties law until it has received the report requested from the Supreme Court.

Adm Merino added that the junta members still have differing opinions regarding basic aspects of the content of the draft: the number of signatures necessary to initially constitute a political party, the existence of regional parties; the date for implementing the law, and the number of members required for the functioning of a party.

Regarding the final deadline for the approval of the political parties law, Merino said that it cannot be established "until we have the laws of the Electoral Qualification Board [Tribunal Calificador de Elecciones] and those of the electoral registry and the electoral system, not to mention other related laws."

GROUP ATTACKS EASTER ISLAND ACCORD WITH U.S.

PY032116 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1407 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (EFE) -- The Movement for a Democratic Chile, of Buenos Aires, has issued a communique protesting the agreement signed between the government of Augusto Pinochet and the United States for the construction of a strategic base on Easter Island.

The communique, prepared by leaders of the movement struggling for the return of democracy in Chile, states that imperialism is once again showing its appetite for the militarization of strategic zones.

The movement also calls upon the Argentine people to raise their voices in protest against this new attack on the dignity, liberty, and sovereignty of the Latin American peoples.

GOVERNMENT, BANKS AGREE ON LOAN CONDITIONS

PA310341 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 May 85 pp 1 A, 8 A

[By Carlos Pineros]

[Excerpts] Colombia has reached an agreement with private international banks on the basic conditions for granting the $1-billion loan they have been negotiating for several days. According to completely reliable but unofficial sources, the loan will be for a period of 8 years and 10 months and will have a 4-year grace period during which no interest will be paid. The cost of the loan will be 1 and 1/8 percent over the "prime" rate (interest rate for preferred customers of U.S. banks) during the first 4 years (corresponding to the grace period) and 1 percent above the "prime" rate during the remaining 4 years and 10 months.

At the time this information became known there still remained some details to be worked out in connection with the commitment fees which, according to the current status of the negotiations, would be paid by our country at the time of disbursements corresponding to the progress in the projects to be financed are made and on unused balances.

The $1 billion approved by the private banks will be distributed as follows: $423 million to Colombian Coal, Inc; $200 million to Colombian Petroleum Enterprise; $120 million to the electric plant in Betania; $100 million to recapitalize the financing system; $100 million for the joint financing of the commercial policy credit [credito de politica comercial] granted recently by the World Bank; and $57 million for projects in the process of completion.

The announcement of the agreement with the private banks was made 2 days after the approval of two loans that are extremely important to our country: one for $130 million from IDB for industrial revitalization, and another for $300 million from the World Bank to finance the purchase of raw materials and inputs abroad for the export sector. The government is preparing to partially free imports beginning this month and to reduce tariffs according to a "letter of intention" sent to the World Bank to back up the request for the $300-million loan.

According to the respective administrative decrees to be issued within the next few days, 359 items listed in the official tariff scale under the heading of prohibited imports will be transferred to that of prior license, and 218 items listed under prior license will be transferred to that of free imports. This is stated expressly in a letter sent by Finance Minister Roberto Junguito Bonnett to A.W. Clausen, managing director of the World Bank, on 2 May. EL TIEMPO learned about it simultaneously with the approval of the requested loan by the World Bank.

According to an unofficial translation, the document states that "the principal objective of this program (commercial policy and diversification of exports) is to revitalize growth and the generation of jobs over a medium term, to bolster the system of incentives so as to adopt a development strategy geared toward exports, and to reverse the deterioration of the balance of payments." The development of the program is to be achieved through support to exports, rationalization of protection of imports, and elimination of restrictions on exports, through all of which "an economic program is being implemented to promote growth and employment and to reduce poverty," the letter says.

According to the goals in figures, international reserves must be handled in such a way that they do not drop below $1.7 billion by the end of 1985 or $2 billion by the end of 1986. The monetary base must grow by 22 percent in 1985 and 24 percent in 1986.

The growth in exports must not be less than 10 percent this year and 14 percent in 1986.

The servicing of the foreign debt must not entail more than 32 percent of the income from exports in 1985 and 33 percent in 1986. Imports in 1985 must remain at the level recorded in 1984 and register a 10-percent growth in 1986. The deficit in the balance of payments must drop from 7 to 4 percent of the gross internal product.

Junguito's letter to the World Bank states: "The country has repeatedly demonstrated that it is capable, when it becomes necessary and appropriate, of carrying out its own macroeconomic policy. At the same time, it has maintained a long tradition of honoring all its foreign obligations."

The second part of the 6-page document explains "the ongoing efforts toward adjustment" and emphasizes the role of the external sector, the acceleration of the devaluation, the incentives for exports, the control of imports "to improve the balance of payments," and the deficit in the current account of the balance of payments -- which reached 7.4 percent of the GNP in 1982 and dropped to 5.2 percent in 1984, and which the government expects to drop to 4 percent between 1985 and 1986.

Loan Agreement Signed

PA310352 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Washington -- Colombia today signed at the World Bank the documents for a $300-million loan, which forms part of an agreement with the IMF and commercial banks to back up the [word indistinct] program [word indistinct], the government of President Belisario Betancur.

The documents were signed by Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, Colombian ambassador to Washington, and (Edmund Knoff), World Bank vice president for operations in the (?Western Hemisphere). The ceremony was also attended by Edgar Gutierrez Castro, former Colombian finance minister and current World Bank executive director on behalf of Colombia and other countries of the region.

(Knoff) stressed that through this transaction the World Bank has reached a record figure of $707.5 million in loans to Colombia during one fiscal period. He noted that this is the response to the economic policy which Betancur has placed into effect to tackle the imbalances in Colombia's economy. In fact, he said, this transaction is the result of an intensive exchange of ideas with the Colombian Government, the IMF, and private banks, from which a significant program of economic adjustments, a related stabilization program, and an in-principle agreement on foreign finance have emerged.

GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS EXTRADITION TREATY WITH U.S.

PA312157 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia today expressed displeasure over the lack of U.S. reciprocity in the fulfillment of the bilateral extradition treaty to combat drug trafficking. Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez reported an imbalance in the fulfillment of the treaty signed in 1979, since Colombia has surrendered six nationals to U.S. justice, while the United States has not yet responded to extradition requests made by Colombia, a situation to which we cannot remain indifferent.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ON AREA ISSUES, SHINING PATH

PA301412 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 13 May 85 pp D 1, 2

[Interview with Alan Garcia of the Peruvian American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, APRA, by reporter Alfredo Pena in Lima -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Pena] What is your position regarding the embargo on Nicaragua?

[Garcia] As a Latin American democrat I reject and repudiate that measure which, as I understand it, was not even discussed in the United States. We advocate the self-determination and sovereignty of the Central American peoples. This is a Latin American problem and for this reason we support and encourage the great initiative emobdied in the Contadora process. Furthermore, we reject the obsession with Central America in the U.S. State Department's policies. We do not accept the obsession with a bipolar position that Latin American conflicts are always backed by the other world power. We hope to overcome these errors in the future; in the meantime, we are in solidarity with Nicaragua.

[Pena] Candidate Barrantes came in second in the elections. He reminded you of your promise that Peru would join the Contadora Group.

[Garcia] That is a proposal that does not depend only on Peru. First, we hope to be in government and for the Contadora Group to invite us. All that can be done to strengthen joint Latin American actions will be supported by the next government and by us, if possible. If we are invited to participate we will participate.

[Pena] You have said that Shining Path is a political problem and that violence is not a solution. As president, how will you face this problem?

[Garcia] Violence in Peru as well as in other Latin American countries cannot be faced only with violence and armed repression. Apart from concrete action, this phenomenon demands a social, historical response to its conditions and to the situations that sustain it by creating desperation. Regarding the origins of Shining Path, we have always stressed that its emergence in a poverty-stricken zone was related to the history of Peruvian injustice and centralism. However, this does not justify its violence and criminality, a mistaken and negative response. We said that in addition to the measures of repression, there should be measures of transformation aimed at agriculture in the poorer zones. Recently, Shining Path seems to have moved away from its own social origins and initiated a so-called selective terrorism in several cities in the country. This establishes a new reality. Perhaps urban terrorism is emerging because it failed in the rural areas.

[Pena] However, here in Lima it is believed that Shining Path has social support in regions such as Ayacucho and others.

[Garcia] One cannot rule out that in some regions killings are viewed as an act of protest. This is not only true in Ayacucho, but also in some sectors of the urban population. We must demonstrate that democracy can solve Peru's economic and social problems. The war between democracy and desperation is long. Without forgetting the socio-historical problem, democracy must combat and reject violence through the forces of law.

Our society has yet to solve problems that originated during the European conquest of 1500: the destruction of the social bases of an empire that was organized here and did not exist in other countries. Peasants were turned into miners, serving the international economy. They were uprooted from their historic Andean center located in Cuzco and brought to Lima, which served as a bridge with the European economy. This issue has not been resolved; instead, it has worsened due to the new relations of dependence. It is becoming complicated due to demographic growth and the blind alley that we have already reached. This must give way to the revolutionary transformation of our society.

[Pena] Doesn't the resurgence of violence in Peru in the framework of this deep social and economic crisis constitute a threat to the institutions?

[Garcia] Our countries have always fluctuated between democracy and dictatorship. The deep crisis of poverty, unproductivity, and dependency constitutes the first danger. The negative and criminal expressions in response to that crisis as demonstrated by Shining Path constitute the second danger. A categoric reply was given on 14 April. Running risks, even in the emergency zones, the people went to the polls in massive numbers. The people expressed support for democratic development, freedom and the construction of a more just society. The institutions do not face any danger at this moment.

[Pena] How is it possible that Shining Path has extended itself to several regions of Peru without having visible leaders and apparently without having international support?

[Garcia] Observers rule out that the movement has any international influence, participation, or aid. Their weapons are those seized from the police forces: shotguns, dynamite, revolvers, and some rifles. However, they have gone through a long process of maturation and preparation. They began to arrive in remote peasant villages in the 1960's. This has enabled them to form some cadres.

[Pena] But abroad the Shining Path is seen as different from the Peruvian guerrilla movement of the 1960's.

[Garcia] It is less institutional than the guerrilla movements of other years. There is no regular army force. This is not like Fidel Castro's column in the Sierra Maestra. It is an anonymous and collective outburst promoted by basic armed groups that recruit heterogeneous sectors of the population. That is why, according to the reports from the emergency zone,the composition and armaments of the Shining Path's casualties are heterogeneous.

[Pena] Upon taking office, will you make any announcement related to pacification?

[Garcia] In a democracy, one must issue appeals and persuade those who are mistaken without becoming discouraged. However, the idea of seeing a democratically elected president sitting down at the same table with those who preach violence is not an idea that pleases me. This does not prevent one form constantly calling on those who are mistaken to rectify their ways.

Calls for Democratic Revolution

PY031246 Paris AFP in Spanish 1940 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Peruvian President-elect Alan Garcia Perez, who yesterday was proclaimed the winner of the elections by the National Electoral Board, has asked the citizenry to be the protagonists of a true democratic revolution in order to overcome the crisis that is hurting us.

In his first speech to voice appreciation for his election, Garcia ressserted his decision to defend the country vis-a-vis the demands made by the international creditors and to democratically transform our real economic situation, which is marked by centralism and injustice.

The youngest president-elect in the world, whose first official action will be to preside over, along with his Argentine counterpart Raul Alfonsin and incumbent Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde, the ceremony of allegiance to the flag of 7 June, expressed his faith in a moral strengthening which will give public administration and politics a new moral content. The state will not be an employment agency that will irresponsibly multiply its bureaucracy but will also not be a bargain for the most fortunate ones, Garcia Perez stated.

At this time, I also reassert my call to all Peruvians, especially to that immense majority who have never been heard, Garcia Perez added. I intend to be the president of all Peruvians, especially the poorest ones. The neediest ones, the millions of campesinos, lack a minimum of well-being that other people, like us, can afford. This includes the unemployed and those who survive as underemployed and as peddlers, Garcia Perez stated.

Garcia Perez spoke about the poor in the city and in the countryside, the defenseless workers, the hopeless youth, the children -- those who work honestly and patriotically for Peru. I am telling everyone that the situation in our country is very difficult and that the future will be difficult because we will have to overcome the crisis, Garcia concluded.

Press spokesmen for the president-elect have stated that after presiding over the ceremony of allegiance to the flag, on 8 June Garcia will leave on a 15-day tour through several European countries. During his tour, the president-elect will hold meetings with his counterparts, especially with Pope John Paul II. It was stated that he will go to the United States after he is inaugurated on 28 July.

It was learned today that Garcia will receive his credentials from Domingo Garcia Rada, the president of the electoral board, who will return in a week from Miami where he is undergoing a medical checkup after an attack suffered on 24 April.

ARMED FORCES PLEDGE SUPPORT TO NEW GOVERNMENT

PY031559 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jun 85

[From "Panorama" program conducted by Cesar Guerrero]

[Text] The Armed Forces on 2 June pledged their full support to the government to be led by Dr Alan Garcia Perez. This announcement was made by War Minister Army General Julian Julia Freyre, who emphasized that this institutional support will be given without demanding anything in return, because the Armed Forces respect the Constitution.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN TWO DEPARTMENTS

PY031602 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jun 85

[From "Panorama" program conducted by Cesar Guerrero]

[Text] According to a supreme decree published on 2 June, because communist terrorism persists in Tocache, San Martin Department, and in Huanuco Department, the state of emergency will continue in effect for another 60 days, except for Puerto Inca and Pachitea Provinces.

MILITARY ARMS INDUSTRY GATHERED UNDER ONE GROUP

PY281653 Paris AFP in Spanish 2346 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Lima, 27 May (AFP) -- A company named Military Equipment and Transport, Inc [Etransa], which in the future will be the Armed Forces arms industry [industrias belicas de las Fuerzas Armadas], was inaugurated here today by the Peruvian military. Army General Sinecio Jarama, commander of the 2d Military Region headquartered in Lima, who has been appointed president of this new enterprise, has announced the purposes of Etransa. Jarama said that the new company is the result of the merging of the Navy Industrial Service (SIMA), the Aeronautics Industry Public Enterprise (Indaer), and the Military Industries of Peru (Indumil), as well as the vehicle assembly plant of the state-owned Moraveco [expansion unknown] enterprise, which the state has transferred to the Armed Forces. Although none of the officers attending the ceremony at the War Ministry commented on the equipment that Etransa will produce, it has been reported that it will have an initial capital of $5 million and that in 2 months it will have established its future production line. As far as is known, SIMA has assembled Lupo-class frigates, naval transporters, and patrol boats; Indumil produces ammunition and light arms; and Indaer produces spare parts for Mirage and Sukhoi fighter planes, light arms, and has advanced projects to assemble Macchi fighters with Italian technology.

MINISTER REPORTS SOVIET SHIP EMBARGO RESOLVED

PY022257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 1 Jun (AFP) -- Fisheries Minister Ismael Benavides today stated that the conflict arising from the embargo of 10 Soviet trawlers in Peruvian ports has been resolved after 9 of the trawlers were authorized to set sail. Benavides stated that nine trawlers kept in detention in the port of Pacasmayo, 650 km north of Lima, were authorized to set sail yesterday and that the 10th ship, a processing ship, will be kept in detention in El Callao, near Lima, as a guarantee for the debt that the fishing enterprise Pacifico carries with the state-owned Public Enterprise for Fishing Services [EPSEP]. The Pacifico enterprise, for which the Soviet trawlers were operating within the 200-mile Peruvian territorial sea, discontinued the delivery of 4,100 tons of fish, 200 tons of fishmeal, and 41 tons of fish oil worth $1 million. For its part, EPSEP has stated that this is a credit balance problem between two enterprises and that no other questions are involved.

AGREEMENT SIGNED FOR MARKERS ON BOLIVIAN BORDER

PY031142 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 2 Jun (AFP) -- General Oscar Wilder, the president of the Bolivian border commission, announced in Lima today that 2.5-meter-high border markers will be set along 200 km of the Peruvian-Bolivian border and that the work will take 3 months. Wilder and his entourage, who today returned to La Paz, held meetings at the Peruvian Foreign Ministry for several days amid a cordial atmosphere and agreed with his Peruvian counterpart to carry out the tasks in August, September, and October. The task will begin in the Medicalpa area and will proceed up to Titicaca Lake, which is shared by the two countries, along some 200 km of border, Gen Wilder stated. Gen Wilder stated that a technical regulation was signed for the task and will be in effect for 5 years, after which the two countries will again review the border markers.

PANAMA'S ABADIA ON AREA CLASHES, PROBLEMS

PA312155 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpt] Panama's Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia has commented on Central American problems, stressing that the crisis on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border continues.

[Begin recording] There are armed clashes almost daily in that area; in fact, people have been killed. We, within the framework of the Contadora Group, have to be concerned that these incidents will continue since at any given moment, even by chance, an armed conflict could break out between these two brother countries, and then the Contadora Group's efforts would greatly suffer after having advanced so far. In fact, Contadora deputy foreign ministers are now holding a meeting in Colombia at the plenipotentiary level. They are drafting a peace plan for Central America. So long as there are incidents along the border of two brother nations, it will be hard to obtain the countries' political will to meet. [end recording]

The Panamanian diplomat stressed that the mediation of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the National Defense Forces, in the dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras constitutes a pillar of support to prevent the crisis from intensifying.

[Begin recording] We are engaging in that action. Obviously and logically we need the commitment from our brother country Honduras. Hondurans know to what extent they may or may not authorize at the domestic level that kind of military mediation. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PROTEST NOTE TO NICARAGUA ON 31 MAY INCIDENT

PA032327 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2137 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Protest note issued by the Costa Rican Government to the Nicaraguan Government signed by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez in San Jose on 3 June -- read by Radio Reloj reporter William Cespedes]

[Text] I must address Your Excellency on this occasion to present a strong, vehement, and angry protest for the grave events that took place last Friday of which Your Excellency is well aware. On that day, a Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol was carrying out a routine mission at 1630 in the border zone of Las Crucitas when it was attacked by troops of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] that had taken positions on the northern side of the San Juan River, exactly where the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] bases known as Tango 1 and Tango 2 were located.

The attack, which was carried out from Nicaraguan territory, included 82-mm mortar fire even though the Costa Rican patrol could be clearly identified by the arm bands of the national colors worn by all of its members on their right arms. Due to the EPS members' apparent peacefulness, our patrol exposed itself to this base attack, which took place moments later when our men could not possibly seek cover. Seeking refuge away from the river, Sandinist military members within Costa Rican territory opened fire with assorted rifles and RPG rockets, cutting off the men's escape. The patrol had to be dissolved and each man took care of himself.

[Words indistinct] rifle fire from two hills located in Costa Rican territory and it was ascertained that this attack was also perpetrated by EPS members, given their position, type of rockets used, and results derived from the attack. The report that the attack launched from two hills within Costa Rican territory was carried out by insurgent forces that are hostile to the Nicaraguan regime is a [word indistinct] between the EPS and ARDE's forces which has not been reported.

I must tell you that the Costa Rican people have lost their patience and the government of the Republic is exerting itself to maintain whatever scarce patience it has left. We are fully convinced that many efforts have been exerted by Costa Rica to restore peace in Central America; this has always been the main goal of our policy. Many efforts have been exerted by Costa Rica to fulfill the obligations imposed by international law norms. We are also fully convinced that (?such) efforts have given fruit. This was ascertained by the Nicaraguan rebels who have constantly launched military operations and raids from Costa Rican territory deep into Nicaraguan territory. Unfortunately, we are also fully convinced that the Nicaraguan Government [words indistinct] with the Costa Rican Government a relation based on peace, cooperation, and the norms that outline a civilized coexistence among nations.

Costa Rica should not be held responsible because the Nicaraguan Government has not been able to establish social order [words indistinct] coexist in a fraternal way. Costa Rica cannot and should not pay the price for this deficiency. I must also avail myself of this occasion to assert that the neutrality proclaimed by President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez cannot and should not lead to confusion. The neutrality that [words indistinct] that is sought by other nations should not be confused with defenselessness. Costa Rica abolished the army as a permanent institution and trusted its defense to the enforcement of international laws and security mechanisms. As a last resort, Costa Rica's external defense lies in the will of [words indistinct]. We are ready to use international security mechanisms to defend our sovereignty and right to live in peace within our territory.

I issue this note even though throughout the 3 years of the current Costa Rican Administration we have never received satisfaction or an explanation from the Nicaraguan Government. We are fully cognizant that our reasons [words indistinct] is a provocation prepared in the dark by sources that try to undermine our bilateral relations. According to your government, that reason should be more than enough for Costa Rica to withstand violations on behalf of [words indistinct] the falsehood that the Costa Rican Government, not the Nicaraguan Government, cannot control its own territory.

In a new provocation, the communique issued on Saturday, 3 June, reiterates that sanctuaries exist for Nicaraguan rebels in Costa Rica. Mr Minister, given such a large number of falsehoods, our patience has a limit. Our government has often said that it is open to international inspection. We maintain that readiness and will ask the OAS to issue clear instructions to a commission to investigate the events that took place last Friday. We cannot give in to the demands included in the Foreign Ministry's communique for the solution of this dispute at the Prevention and Verification Commission that was created by the Contadora Group. Your Excellency is well aware of the commission's lack of effectiveness. Your Excellency is also aware that the commission's [words indistinct] are totally negative.

Consequently, I strongly protest in a formal way and [words indistinct] for the grave incidents I have reported because they violate Costa Rica's sovereignty, peace, and rights. The Costa Rican Government demands the appropriate satisfactions and explanations from the Nicaraguan Government, and an attitude in strict abidance by international legal norms.

The Costa Rican Government also expects the Nicaraguan Government to [words indistinct] undescribable acts will not be repeated in the future.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON OAS MEETING, NICARAGUAN TIES

PA032209 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1844 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Even though on many occasions the OAS has not responded to Costa Rican claims, we must find out if its mechanisms can really work, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said in relation to the decision to convoke the OAS Permanent Council to conduct an investigation of the Sandinist action against Costa Rican patrols. If Costa Rica does not receive a positive reply from the OAS, other measures will be taken without advance notice, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said.

The Managua regime has not contacted the Costa Rican Government regarding the border incident. The Foreign Ministry has not received a note or telephone call from the Sandinist authorities on this issue. The only report from Managua has been a communique issued last Saturday in which they deny that Sandinist People's Army members participated in this action against the Civil Guard.

Foreign Minister Gutierrez said that a break in relations with Nicaragua would not be the best decision at this time, since Costa Rica would lose resources it could need later. Questioned about this in view of the pressure exerted by many Costa Ricans who are demanding this action, Gutierrez said:

[Begin recording] I believe that a break in diplomatic relations is a measure that should not be used as a sanction. Apparently, many Costa Ricans view this measure as a sanction. I do not view it as a sanction. I think that it means closing [rephrases] depriving ourselves of a resource that can and must be used. However, as President Monge said, we are going to reduce our relations to a minimum. Nevertheless, I disagree with those who believe that a break in relations is the last sanction prior to a declaration of war. [end recording]

If Costa Rica closed its embassy in Managua, it would lose a channel for possible negotiations and observation, Gutierrez added. In addition, referring to the reason why the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] has not been convoked, the foreign minister said that this organization does not handle isolated incidents but permanent situations.

[Begin Gutierrez recording] The TIAR, or its provisions, can only be convoked for an ongoing action. What has happened thus far must be judged as an isolated event. The TIAR's provisions... [end recording]

The Costa Rican foreign minister added that the current regime in Managua is not different from the former Somozist dictatorship. We can say that the ugly side of Sandinism and its aggressive facets toward its neighbors have been disclosed, he said.

Soviet-Made Weapons Found

PA032033 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Civil Guard Director Colonel Oscar Vidal has in his possession cartridges, rockets [preceding word in English], and other weapons used in the attack on the Costa Rican patrols. These weapons are Russian-made.

It is said that this shows that it was members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] who staged the ambush because they are the only ones who use these types of weapons. All this proof and other evidence national security officials possess will be presented to members of the diplomatic corps, who will meet with Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez.

Gutierrez will present the Costa Rican protest note on the EPS ambush on two Civil Guard patrols to Nicaraguan Ambassador Leonor Arguello. He will also meet with the members of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country this afternoon. Vidal will present a report on the incidents to the ambassadors. In addition, they will learn the reasons why the Costa Rican Government accused EPS members of this action that resulted in the death of two civil guardsmen. Both meetings will be held at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry.

The Foreign Ministry is drafting the document it will present to the OAS in which it calls for a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council. In addition, the government is drafting a request for an emergency meeting of the council of Contadora Group foreign ministers. Gutierrez, who held telephone conversations with the foreign ministers of Contadora and Central America, said that his Guatemalan counterpart Fernando Andrade Duran expressed solidarity with Costa Rica in its problems with Nicaragua. Regarding his trip to Washington, he said that if the OAS Permanent Council can meet on Friday, he will leave on Thursday; if not, he will leave on the weekend.

MISSING CIVIL GUARDSMAN FOUND NEAR BORDER

PA031945 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Yesterday at 1400, Costa Rican authorities found in Infiernillo, an area near the border, Civil Guardsman Sergio Munoz Morgan. Now, the toll of the Sandinist ambush of Friday afternoon in Las Crucitas, Cutri, San Carlos, is one dead, two wounded, and one missing.

Munoz is out of danger. He has a bullet wound in the shoulder. He suffered from dehydration since he had not eaten for 3 days. The Red Cross took him to the Ciudad Quesada Hospital where Celiber Gonzalez and Jorge Arce, two other civil guardsmen, are recovering.

The Red Cross and the police have intensified the search for another civil guardsmen since they obtained information from Munoz about where the missing man could be.

EPS REPORTEDLY FIRES AT CIVIL GUARD HELICOPTER

PA040005 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2336 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez reported that troops of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] fired at a Costa Rican Civil Guard helicopter today. None of the shots reached the aircraft. Costa Rican Civil Guard chief Colonel Oscar Vidal was traveling in the helicopter on his way to retrieve the body of Civil Guard Miguel Campos Carranza, who was killed in a Sandinist ambush in Costa Rican territory on Friday, according to San Jose government sources. The military mission was unable to retrieve the civil guardman's body. Gutierrez said the incident took place even though Sandinist Commander Roberto Calderon, who is in charge of Nicaragua's southern command, was advised of the overflight in order to prevent any incidents.

ARDE REPORTS SANDINIST FORCES IN COSTA RICA

PA031342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 June 85

[Text] Sandinist soldiers landed in Barra del Colorado and Santa Elena on Saturday. The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, charged yesterday, Sunday, that Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops are still in Costa Rican territory. Planes have entered 60 km, and there was a landing of soldiers at Barra del Colorado, on the Atlantic, and at Santa Elena, on the Pacific. ARDE spokesman Miguel Caracas said that yesterday at 1120 four twin-engine, armored push-and-pull [preceding phrase in English] planes flew over the rearguard base north of the San Juan River in the direction of Costa Rica. They left this country 30 minutes later and fired rockets and bombs at the base of La Penca and one of the airstrips.

The rebels reported that during yesterday's bombing of their positions some of the rockets fired by the EPS fell into Costa Rican territory. Two fighters were wounded in the attack. The airstrip was slightly damaged, and one of the wings of one Sandinist plane was damaged. These planes of the Sandinist Air Force flew 60 km inside Costa Rican territory from the border.

On Saturday at 1340 Soviet-made planes and MI-8 helicopters machine-gunned the Tango military base, forcing the ARDE fighters to retreat several kilometers. The Sandinists took advantage of this fact to seize some points of lesser importance near these installations. The Sandinist troops are still in our territory. ARDE confirmed that Sandinist troops are still in Costa Rican territory even though yesterday there was some movement with small boats to return to Nicaragua.

At approximately 1400 yesterday the Sandinists again sent out the push-and-pull planes near Boca de San Carlos and, in their attempt to attack rebel bases, they again fired rockets at Costa Rican territory. On Saturday night EPS troops landed at Barra del Colorado, on the Atlantic, and Santa Elena, on the Pacific, in Costa Rican territory, to attack the counterrevolutionaries' bases at these places.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY RAIDS ISSS; FOUR KILLED, OTHERS WOUNDED

PA021754 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1745 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- At least four persons were killed and an undetermined number wounded as the result of this morning's occupation of the Social Security installations by the Army. Unofficial reports indicate that the dead include three plain-clothed security corps agents who were mistaken for strikers and a civilian.

Special units of the Salvadoran Army occupied the installations of the Social Security Institute [ISSS] where more than 3,000 workers have been striking for pay raises. As of this morning, the Salvadoran Government and Army had not reported the results of the military raid on the ISSS.

Policemen's Death Confirmed

PA022120 Paris AFP in Spanish 1955 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jun (AFP) -- The Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) has confirmed the death of four policemen during the evacuation of strikers from the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security (ISSS) early this morning.

Coprefa spokesman Carlos Aviles was unable to explain how these policemen died, indicating that an investigation is under way.

According to medical personnel, Marta Arely Ramirez, a 20-year-old woman, died of a stroke when she heard the shooting as she was about to give birth early this morning.

Aviles justified the police action against the workers -- who have been on strike for 1 month, with some of them refusing to abandon the ISSS installations even though two of their leaders have been arrested -- by saying that it was carried out under a court order. Meanwhile, an AFP reporter who arrived at the hospital early today was told that the victims were policemen who shot each other.

Several puddles of blood, broken glass, bullet holes, destroyed roofs, and hysterical patients and personnel were seen in the hospital's emergency section. According to comments from doctors, nurses, and patients, two police investigators arrived at the hospital at 0300 and said they were patients. They clashed with a special assault group dressed in black and wearing hoods that had been ordered to evacuate the strikers. According to the same reports, the commando unit began shooting at random and tied up patients, nurses, janitors, and anyone in the hospital.

One of the doctors, Isaias Cordero, reported that he and another colleage were taken from the operating room where they were performing surgery. He added that the troops pushed him to the floor on his stomach and seven of them stepped on him. The ISSS doctors announced that they will ask the medical association to issue a statement on this abuse committed against patients.

Meanwhile, labor leaders said the strike to demand better salaries will continue and urged their followers to go to the ISSS on Monday.

BISHOP SAYS DIALOGUE SITUATION 'DELICATE'

PA022023 Paris AFP in Spanish 1750 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, said today that "the dialogue process" has entered a "very delicate" phase as a result of mutual accusations by the government and the guerrillas. The bishop said, however, that the Salvadoran church "with patience and perseverance continues its mediation work, sure that the dialogue is the only road to true peace that all the Salvadorans desire."

The prelate added: "We are not talking about the peace of the cemetery but a peace based on truth, justice, liberty, and love."

The guerrilla fronts charged this week that President Jose Napoleon Duarte is responsible for the break in the dialogue, a charge that was rejected by the head of state who in turn charged that the rebels "do not have the will and are not sincere" about engaging in a fruitful dialogue.

The bishop said that "the war keeps taking the lives of combatants and noncombatants" in various regions and fields of the country. More than 100 persons have died in recent days as a result of the fighting. Finally, Msgr Rosas criticized the military occupation of the Social Security Hospital and begged for "the spirit of God and reason" to guide those who must solve the conflict.

FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HOSPITAL ATTACK

PA031711 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command in El Salvador on 3 June]

[Text] From: The FMLN

To: The working class, our people, our combatants, and the international community.

In regard to the repressive actions carried out by Napoleon Duarte's genocidal government at the hospital, clinics, and administrative offices of the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security throughout the country today, the FMLN declares that:

1. The order to suspend the negotiations between the workers and management was given by Napoleon Duarte when he returned from the United States. This clearly proves that premeditated efforts were made to create conditions to carry out this criminal action aimed at catching the workers by surprise.

2. All the threats that preceded the action made by Napoleon Duarte, Adolfo Rey Prendes, Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, Fidel Chavez Mena, Julio Samayoa, Ricardo Perdomo, Antonio Guevara Lacayo, Benjamin Valdes, Jorge Bustamante, and other leaders of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], clearly establish that it was a deliberate action totally devised by the PDC, thus proving that all the PDC leaders are criminals and sworn enemies of our people and the working class, and, consequently, of our combatants and forces.

3. In view of this, Napoleon Duarte and all PDC leaders are fully responsible for this fatal and criminal action against the working class.

4. We note that the current workers' struggles for their demands originate under conditions of misery and exploitation and it cannot and will not be silenced by repression. The FMLN, as the people's representative, fully identifies with these struggles because they are part of the reasons we are up in arms. Therefore, we reject the accusations of links between the people's movement and our forces, and we interpret these accusations as a justification to repress the people, just as previous governments have done with similar accusations.

5. We report and repudiate the cowardly and criminal way in which the operation was carried out with the use of airborne troops, military equipment, and U.S. advice, clearly showing that one of the objectives of the intervention and the strengthening of the puppet Army is to repress the people and the workers. The so-called professionalism of the puppet gorillas became criminally evident in the cruelty displayed by the troops when they beat pregnant women or women who had just given birth to babies, when they took babies out of cribs and put them on the floor, and pulled doctors out of operating rooms leaving patients undergoing surgery unattended. Aside from the dead and wounded, and the unbelievable act of carrying out a military attack on a hospital where there were patients and workers only, this action proved the criminal and genocidal nature of the counterinsurgency plan devised by the PDC, supported by the United States, and implemented by the gorillas of the top command.

The Geneva conventions stipulate that hospitals must be respected under war conditions. This is an unprecedented action because it was an attack on a civilian hospital.

If these criminals boast about being so professional, we challenge them to show this professionalism in battles with our military forces instead of using their forces and weapons to attack, kill, and beat up workers, patients, and defenseless children in a hospital. Such cowardice shows that they continue to be armed beasts who are the people's enemies.

6. We express our firm solidarity with the workers of Social Security and the other enterprises and our decision to increase our actions to respond to this criminal action. The heroic people's struggle, through the various unions, is being carried out within the framework of a stagnation in the new Yankee military plans.

Our forces inflicted more than 650 casualties on the puppet Army in this past month alone. We have also caused large losses to the war economy during May, and this is just the beginning of the implementation of our plans for a war of attrition and destabilization.

The workers' struggle and the revolutionary-military activities have taken a vigorous and firm step forward. In view of this, the workers must increase their firmness and fighting ability in every aspect of the struggle.

7. We call on the soldiers, class brothers of workers and peasants not to submit to the escalation of criminal, genocidal actions with which Duarte seeks to thwart the just demands of the workers. The soldiers' place is with the people and not against the people. The interests of the humble are at play in this struggle against the exploiters. The soldiers' duty is to desert the enemy's ranks and to struggle alongside the people.

8. We call on the local and international press to denounce these actions worldwide and not to submit to gagging and misinformation measures announced by the press secretariat of the presidency through subservient lackeys, enemies of the people, such as lawyer (Echevalier), who intend to give false reports on events. As of this moment we denounce attempts to gag and persecute the local and international press by creating the new Ministry of Communications headed by criminal Luis Adolfo Rey Prendes.

9. We call on the international community and our solidarity organizations throughout the world to carry out a broad and intensive campaign to denounce these actions, mobilizing workers throughout the world to show solidarity against Napoleon Duarte's genocidal government and the escalation of Yankee intervention in our homeland.

10. We urge our fighters to keep watching the exemplary and heroic attitude of the workers who, with the weapons of dignity and revolutionary conscience, are demonstrating a strong sense of combativeness and morale worthy of the best sons of the people. The criminal action by Duarte's troops against our class brothers is one more reason to redouble our hatred for the enemy and to expand our combat activities under the slogan of advancing alongside the people and never separating from them. In particular, we urge them to be on the watch for missions that must be accomplished to respond to the criminal action of Duarte's government.

11. We call attention to the indifferent attitude displayed by Msgr Rosas Chavez in face of these events by not condemning or denouncing them and limiting himself to calling for conciliation. This is not a problem of conciliation but of a clear lack of respect for elementary rights of the people. Msgr Rosas Chavez' repeated indifference already borders on a cover-up, and we point it out as such.

12. We fully support all demands by all workers and endorse the demands for the immediate release of the arrested workers, the demilitarization of the installations, and indemnification for the victims of the repression.

13. Finally, we announce that our people, our forces, are going to intensify their military actions. We will increase sabotaging of electric energy in the next few days. A total and indefinite stoppage of transportation along all of the country's highways will be decreed. This stoppage must be strictly complied with as our units throughout the country will be in charge of guaranteeing compliance with this order.

Therefore, we warn all drivers to stop circulating on the highways starting on a date to be announced by Radio Farabundo Marti or Radio Venceremos.

Viva the heroic struggle of the workers! Death to the criminal Christian Democratic dictatorship. Revolution or death, we will win!

FMLN General Command

[Signed] Commander Roberto Roca, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, Commander Leonel Gonzalez, Commander Shafick Jorge Handal, and Commander Joaquin Villalobos

El Salvador, 2 June 1985

GUATEMALA

MEJIA VICTORES ADDRESSES CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA311830 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1539 GMT 31 May 85

[Speech by General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, head of state, at the Constituent Assembly session to present the new constitution to the Guatemalan people; at the Legislative Palace in Guatemala City -- live]

[Text] Constituent Assembly President Roberto Carpio Nicole; alternate Constituent Assembly Presidents Hector Aragon Quinonez and Ramiro de Leon Carpio; president of the judicial branch and the Supreme Court of Justice; president of the Supreme Electoral Baord; members of the board of directors of the Constituent Assembly; representatives of the people and deputies of this honorable National Constituent Assembly; ministers of state; secretaries of state; Metropolitan Archbishop Prospero Penados del Barrio; magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Board; magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice; presidential candidates and distinguished wives; representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in our country; rectors of the San Carlos Autonomous University and the private universities; ladies and gentlemen:

On 1 August 1984 I had the honor of coming to this great building on the occasion of the solemn installation of this honorable National Constituent Assembly to deliver a speech to you and therefore to the Guatemalan people. Among other things, in that speech I stressed that on 8 August 1983 when by the unanimous decision of the Council of Commanders of the Guatemalan Army I took over the head of state's office, I, on behalf of the Armed Forces, gave my word to the Guatemalan people to seek the prompt and guaranteed return to a regime of constitutional legality that would sponsor the establishment of a democratic political system and government based on popular, free, and honest elections.

I was pleased to have taken such an important and significant first step as having sponsored the beginning of the work of this honorable National Constituent Assembly whose deputies were elected in one of the most free and honest elections in Guatemala's history. We have followed with close attention the work you deputies have carried out during the past 10 months to give Guatemala a political constitution that we are sure will constitute the solid and lasting legal framework that will firmly establish an authentic democracy in the nation, which will firmly and surely guide the political, economic, social, and cultural development of Guatemala.

On briefly referring to the text of the constitution, we must state that we are exceedingly pleased that the philosophy that shapes the constitution is that of viewing the human being as the greatest value to be fulfilled, thus differing from the impersonal political doctrines in which the state is the supreme end to whose fulfillment all values, including the freedom of those being governed and their human rights, must be subjugated.

It is also extremely satisfying that the deputies have called on the supreme being to inspire them in drafting such an important law. This is consistent with the feelings of the Guatemalan people who have always shown a deep religious faith. There are other aspects that are worth stressing because they constitute true innovations in the Guatemalan constitutionalist tradition. These include guarantees for human life from its inception, recognition of the family as the foundation of spiritual and moral values of society, creation of the Court of Constitutionality to a permanent tribunal whose essential objective is the defense of constitutional order, creation of the Human Rights Commission and the position of Attorney General of Human Rights as a specific commissioner of the Congress for the defense of human rights guranteed by the constitution, and the belief that the supreme aim of the state is the achievement of the common good.

There are other aspects which, as I said earlier, differ from the precepts almost uniformly established in the past constitutions. However, due to the character of this message, I do not think this is the proper time to mention them. In this way, I express my warmest congratulations to the Constituent Assembly deputies for having culminated today the mission entrusted to you by the Guatemalan people, thus achieving one more milestone, surely the most important, on the path to the return to constitutionality.

On behalf of the Guatemalan Army and as its commander in chief, I can guarantee and reiterate to you that we will keep our promises without supporting any person, faction or political party. We will promulgate the specific electoral law for the general elections and, within the established electoral timetable, we will convoke general elections. In this way, with determination and firmness, we will keep our word, and we are sure there will be no obstacle that we cannot overcome so that on 14 January 1986, the new constitutional president of the Republic and the new officials who will direct our country's destiny in the next 5 years will take office after being freely elected by the Guatemalan people in popular, impartial, and clean elections.

We want to express our most fervent hope that this constitution will remain in force for many years, and if some day it is no longer in force, let it be solely due to the sovereign will of the Guatemalan people who, in answer to the development of law and the constant changes in an organized society, decide to call a new Constituent Assembly to make the changes they believe appropriate. I also wish to state today that the Guatemalan Army will strictly fulfill the function that Article 243 of the constitution of the Republic assigns to it and that it will be a faithful guarantor of the country's institutionality under the democratic and representative system of government that is established in the constitution that you are today presenting to the Guatemalan people.

Thank you very much.

JOURNALISTS CHAMBER CRITICIZES NEW CONSTITUTION

PA020426 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The National Constituent Assembly will present the new constitution tomorrow amid the worst climate in which a constitution has ever been promulgated in Guatemala's history. During a General Assembly session tonight, the Guatemalan Chamber of Journalism unanimously adopted a decision declaring the Constituent Assembly members as enemies of free expression of thought and of the national press.

According to the document issued, the Guatemalan Chamber of Journalism General Assembly viewed as irresponsible and reckless the Constituent Assembly's attitude in not recognizing that Articles 89 and 121 of the constitution which is about to be promulgated contradict Article 35. Articles 89 and 121 limit the free expression of thought and violate human rights by establishing compulsory membership in journalistic associations and permitting communications media to be silenced at specific times, thus denying the people's right to be fully informed.

In view of this, the chamber unanimously agreed to declare the National Constituent Assembly deputies who voted for Article 89 and 121 enemies of the free expression of thought and of the national press. The Guatemalan Chamber of Journalism General Assembly also urged the media and the country's press associations to firmly express support for the chamber's stand. It urged them to refrain from reporting the public and private activities of those who approved of this attack against freedom of the press. The names of the enemies of free expression of thought in the National Constituent Assembly will be released in due time. The Guatemalan Chamber of Journalism General Assembly also decided to express its recognition of the 13 honorable deputies of the Constituent Assembly who supported the request for revision of Article 89 on compulsory membership in journalistic associations, which curtails one of the fundamental principles of human freedoms.

HONDURAS REPORTEDLY TO CLOSE BORDER TO TRADE

PA040055 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 2 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] The economy minister had no official information as of yesterday concerning the Honduran Government's decision to close its borders to trade with Guatemala due to problems resulting from implementation of a parallel foreign exchange market. Nevertheless, it is expected that Economy Minister Ariel Rivera Irias will contact his Honduran counterpart Monday and determine what the real situation is and the effects this might have on Guatemalan industry. Honduras has repeatedly objected to Guatemala's attitude concerning a parallel foreign exchange market that has proved negative and disadvantageous for its trade.

MILITARY BEING REPLACED IN GOVERNMENT POSTS

PY040205 Paris AFP in Spanish 0131 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Guatemala, 3 Jun (AFP) -- Several members of the military have been withdrawn from their posts in the Guatemalan public administration, and it has been announced that other changes will be made within the next few days in a government effort to reduce the Army's influence before the year-end elections take place in this country.

The most important change was that of the chief of the National Police, Colonel Hector Brol de la Cruz, who was replaced by Inspector General Jose Felix Alvarez, a member of the National Police.

Civilians have also been named to posts within the National Police and its agencies, the Finance Ministry police guard, and the General Directorate of Migration. All these posts have been under the command of colonels since 8 August 1983. Official sources consulted by AFP have indicated that there will be more changes in the next few weeks, and they recalled that President General Oscar Mejia himself has announced that the members of the military will return to their barracks. Moreover, it has been recalled that there are several retired members of the military who are occupying key posts, and that they will not be replaced as had been speculated.

Tomorrow Mejia's government will call for general elections in November and December 1985, just in case a second round is necessary, and it has offered to return overall power to the civilians in January 1986.

HONDURAS

LOPEZ REYES HAILS MILITARY AGREEMENTS WITH U.S.

PA301920 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, said that the Armed Forces are determined to make the electoral process prevail. Gen Lopez Reyes stated that Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and U.S. President Ronald Reagan have signed addenda to the 1954 military agreement. The general said the documents were adopted in a framework of dignity for a nation as friendly to the United States as Honduras.

Gen Lopez Reyes said the United States and Honduras have common objectives. However, we have our own national interests, and everything was handled based on our country's status as a sovereign, free, and independent nation, he added. The top military chief said Honduras has planned its national strategy based on studies and analysis, and that logically we must let bygones be bygones and feel very optimistic about the future. This pleased the United States because I do not believe any nation wants subservient friends, he said.

Regarding Honduran policies, Gen Lopez Reyes said the 1954 military agreement occasionally interfered with the nation's goals and that dealings between allied countries would not be favorable if the more powerful nation tells the other what to do. Supposedly, we are a free, sovereign, and independent nation.

Gen Lopez Reyes feels that the visit to the United States by the top Honduran commission was productive, and added: We have seen that there has definitely been a radical change in attitude, not on the part of U.S. citizens, but rather on the part of Pentagon officers, White House officials, and U.S. congressmen because these officials have learned about the process that we are trying to uphold in our country, and because our requests have been just. We basically defined the goals the two countries seek. He said that the Central American area gained importance not only in geopolitical terms, but also in terms of other problems that are difficult to handle now. Nevertheless, the United States has already realized that the region has relevance and interest for the entire Western Hemisphere.

Gen Lopez Reyes was pleased with the meeting held between President Roberto Suazo and his entourage and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, particularly the 2 and 1/2 hours of private talks between the two leaders. He said: This shows the U.S. Government's interests in Central America. Our country has proven that it is faithful to its commitments, and that most of all we are involved in the same struggle; that is, we are especially endeavoring to make our countries reach the level of development currently needed. Walter Lopez Reyes stated that Honduras and other countries defending democracy must not only wage a military but also an ideological battle, and that we must prove the democratic system is best. However, there must be a great deal of understanding among all countries. He said a system that could hamper the achievement of objectives has been spreading for many years, and that that system is international communism, which started when Nicaragua's Sandinist Liberation Front assumed power, upsetting actions conducted to achieve democracy and political stability in the region. Gen Walter Lopez Reyes stated that the Contadora Group's negotiations have served the area countries, but that unfortunately, Managua has not openly and sincerely wanted to solve the area problems. Moreover, he said Nicaragua insists on a bilateral rather than an overall solution, and that Honduras would never agree to such an insincere tactic.

To conclude, Gen Walter Lopez Reyes said survival of Western democracies will depend on the Central American countries' actions, and that Honduras provides a classic example, as seen in its struggle to continue this process. We are determined to make this year's electoral process in Honduras prevail and in view of the talks with workers, peasants, and politicians, we feel we are achieving our goal, the general said. He added: The danger will depend on our actions and on the actions of those who will control politics in each Central American country. It is not news to anyone that the USSR has geopolitical objectives in Central America, Gen Walter Lopez Reyes concluded.

Discusses Internal Situation

PA010944 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 May 85

[Interview with General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, by Edgardo Benitez, correspondent for LA TRIBUNA, at the installations of the General Staff on 31 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Benitez] How do you see the current situation in the country after the incidents that occurred during the institutional crisis?

[Lopez Reyes] We must all know one thing: The steps to consolidate a democracy are difficult and perhaps this crisis was one of the difficult steps. Although it could be seen that the matter was delicate at one time, we can also observe that the good judgment and goodwill of all those involved in it are beginning to show results. The most feasible solution and that which benefits both our country and the democratic system is being found. We also believe that the forces that intervened to find a solution have great merits. I am referring to the workers, the peasants, and the church. Their moral strength helped so that this problem would not take a more serious turn. Therefore, we can now see that the waters that seemed to have been very troubled are now becoming calmer.

[Benitez] What was the reaction of the Pentagon and the U.S. President in regard to this situation in our country?

[Lopez Reyes] The United States and its leader were not the only concerned parties. A situation such as this one in a country that is living in peace and under a democratic system has to worry other nations.

It is definitely true that strife is not good for any nation that is trying to live in democracy and freedom and is making efforts to create the right climate to overcome its social and economic problems. Therefore, we feel that we have shown good judgment and because of this, they felt reassured when we told them that a solution was being found and that we expected everything to return to normal within 1 month or 45 days.

[Benitez] General, what do you think of the fact that some accords included in the document have not been fulfilled, such as the resignation of some Supreme Court justices? (?How many) have already expressed their opposition to the actions on which an agreement has been reached?

[Lopez Reyes] I can only say that we have to be patient. Each of the accords reached takes time to be fulfilled. We cannot expect everything to happen in one day. Some time will be required because deliberations will be held according to the Constitution. Some bylaws will have to be observed. The accords will have to be political, first of all. We don't have to become desperate. All that has not yet been fulfilled will be fulfilled. All will depend on the talks and discussions in the Congress.

[Benitez] The way in which the solution to the crisis has been presented indicates that some have been sacrificed. Would it suffice to say that Juan Pablo Urrutia Raudales and Oscar Mejia Arellano himself could be sacrificed for the nation's peace? What is your opinion on this?

[Lopez Reyes] I could not express an opinion on that because it would distort what has been occurring. When we speak about sacrifices, it would be necesary to see whether the sacrifice is worthwhile and whether the cost of this sacrifice will benefit some particular sector. I repeat, I don't know how far these sacrifices have gone or who has been sacrificed. We must remember, however, that there is an accord which involves various sectors. There will be some innocent people who will suffer the consequences. I mean, there are several things we will have to be able to handle properly so that the Honduran people and the democratic system can be benefited.

[Benitez] We appreciate your statements during this interview, General. We would like you to explain to us who will suffer the consequences. How could a sacrifice justify the payment of consequences by politicians in this country?

[Lopez Reyes] Since I represent the Armed Forces at this moment, I would not want to point out those mistakes, because, in some way or another, we all are to blame for this difficult situation. We must consider, however, that those mistakes could have caused some serious consequences. Fortunately, we corrected those mistakes without violating the Constitution. In addition, the current electoral process was not harmed and democracy, freedom, and peace will prevail among the people.

[Benitez] General, workers and peasants apparently met yesterday and today to analyze the accord that they outlined on 21 May. What would have been the Army's reaction should they have decided to strike before reaching an accord?

[Lopez Reyes] They spoke about that strike and in one of our talks they admitted that it would be a serious blow to our country. Fortunately, I repeat, the situation was corrected. Our reaction at the moment could not have been foreseen.

It was hard to say what each group would do. It is best to forget that this situation ever took place. To state what we would have done at a given moment is not something the Honduran Armed Forces are accustomed to doing.

Our actions will be firm, yet we will always be prepared to hold talks to avoid greater conflicts, since our duty is to maintain order and uphold the democratic system. I want to point out that workers and peasants showed themselves to be highly receptive during our meetings, and they listened to our suggestions on how to overcome this conflict. So I do not want to give you a more specific answer at the present time. We can thank God that nothing happened and we did not have to intervene to restore order in our country.

[Benitez] Despite the Armed Forces' new attitude, people have been greatly disturbed by recent -- I believe last week -- irregularities on the part of some military personnel regarding their harsh treatment of the men under their command. Moreover, these actions have brought grief to the families of these officers. What has the Armed Forces done about this situation, General?

[Lopez Reyes] Unfortunately, these things happen. However, the Army commander has received instructions, and he in turn has been coordinating the investigations. I have the final report on this work. This work was conducted jointly with the general judge advocate's office. To be sure, I am conveying my sympathy to those grieving families, and telling them that those responsible for those problems will be most severely punished. We have our code, our laws, and they will be used against those responsible.

[Benitez] To conclude, what truth is there to the news that in a few days there could be a meeting between members of the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Liberation Army and the Honduras Armed Forces, as well as a meeting between civilian and military authorities?

[Lopez Reyes] As the Armed Forces stated in a bulletin issued yesterday through the Public Relations Office, we do not handle our country's foreign policy. If we should hold any meeting with any member of the Armed Forces of any Central American region, it would logically have to be authorized by the president of the Republic. If this were, say, a more delicate situation, we would discuss it in the National Security Council which would then grant the appropriate authorization to those officers who must hold that meeting. We definitely respect the central government's foreign policy. As you have seen, all these months we have supported the Contadora Group, which is the forum to solve problems that arise in this area.

[Benitez] Has democracy in the country become stabilized?

[Lopez Reyes] To a certain extent, I would say yes. However, we have a way to go before we can define what democratic stability is. The steps we take, however slow, must be firm, and must reflect the nation's conscience. They must convey our goals for our country. I state what I have stated before, everything will depend on the guidance provided by the country's politicians.

[Benitez] Do you have a message for the Honduran people during such a difficult period?

[Lopez Reyes] In general, we, most of all, ask people to think of our creator, because he gives us strength and enlightens our actions; then, to recall our country's values which we have forgotten. Throughout our history, we must pay tribute to our forefathers, those men who created a great fatherland, and to realize that any action we take may ruin or enhance the nation's image. [end recording]

ARITA PALOMO VIEWS SUPREME COURT SITUATION

PA290314 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 May 85

[Interview with Supreme Court President Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo by reporter Edgar Amado Lopez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Lopez] Do you have any information concerning the other Supreme Court justices' resignations?

[Arita] I still do not know whether or not the justices have resigned. As far as I know, the only one who has presented his resignation is Justice Marco Tulio Castillo Santos.

[Lopez] What is your viewpoint concerning the appointment of new Supreme Court justices?

[Arita] If this is something that will benefit the nation and has been done with my fellow justices' approval, then I think this is all right for our national tranquillity and security. However, you cannot force any of my fellow justices to resign because his resignation would be unconstitutional. Anyway, if there exists an agreement or document of compromise to resolve this crisis in the nation, then all the Honduran people will welcome it.

[Lopez] Once the new Supreme Court is formed, you will be in the minority. Would you be willing to resign?

[Arita] No. We are law professionals, we are lawyers. Judicial matters are resolved through a strict adherence to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic. There are no differences between the citizens.

[Lopez] Have you been under pressure?

[Arita] No, never. I am a man who has never been subject to any kind of pressure or subordinated to anything. I belong to an independent power, the judicial branch. We complement the other two state powers, but we are not subject to any kind of subordination. The president of the Republic has been most respectful of the judicial branch. He has never, ever, recommended that a particular person occupy a post or asked that a matter be resolved a particular way. We are administering justice in strict adherence to the law, but there are undoubtedly two sides to every judicial case. The judge or tribunal must rule in favor of one side, and the other side will not protest the ruling if he is a gentleman. However, we are administering justice with strict adherence to the law.

[Lopez] Nevertheless, the National Congress has issued a document stating that there is corruption in the Honduran justice system.

[Arita] That document is not valid, and we have rejected it point by point. You may study and analyze it in depth. There is no evidence to prove an act of corruption by the judicial branch.

[Lopez] How are your relations with Efrain Bu Giron?

[Arita] I have never had a personal problem with him. I was one of those who strongly advocated his candidacy in due time. I said he was one of those who had more right to be a presidential candidate because he is a longstanding member of the Liberal Party of Honduras.

'CABANAS 85' MILITARY MANEUVERS ANNOUNCED

PA030712 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 31 May 85 p 58

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces' Public Relations Directorate in Tegucigalpa, dated 30 May]

[Text] "Cabanas 85" is a combined joint exercise between the Honduran Armed Forces and the U.S. Armed Forces, which will be held from 7 June to 27 September 1985. The exercise will include two phases.

The first phase will include the deployment of an engineering task force that will build a road between Jocon and San Lorenzo to support the exercise. The engineering work will include the cooperation of the Communications, Public Works, and Transportation Secretariat (Secopt) and the Honduran Armed Forces' 1st Engineering Battalion. The first phase will start on 7 June and conclude on 11 September 1985.

The second phase of this combined joint field training exercise will start on 26 August, with the arrival of U.S. tactical forces. This phase includes an airborne counterinsurgency training exercise in the towns of Jocon, San Lorenzo, and the vicinity of Yoro, Yoro Department. The withdrawal of all forces participating in the exercise and their equipment will begin after the conclusion of the second phase.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA HITS U.S. POLICIES IN CHILDREN'S DAY SPEECH

PA011913 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1655 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra on International Children's Day at the Ministry of Culture in Managua -- live]

[Text] Dear children of Nicaragua, mothers of heroes and martyrs, companero members of the diplomatic corps, and guests:

Today we are celebrating International Children's Day. When we see the suffering of the Nicaraguan children, we cannot but share in the grief and suffering of the children of the world. At this stage of technological and scientific development in the world which is said to be highly civilized, this is truly an infernal situation. This situation cannot be described any other way because millions of children die from hunger every year.

According to a UNICEF report, in 1978 alone more than 12 million children died from hunger in the world. Between 20 million to 25 million children under 5 die every year in the developing countries due to diseases that could have been easily prevented or combated. More than 100 million children under 5 suffer from malnutrition in the world. The UN specialized organizations estimate that in the year 2000, one out of every five children in the world will be malnourished. In 1981, 40,000 children died every day, especially in the developing or Third World countries, in other words, the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

We are facing what can be described as the genocide of children in the world and the most terrible aspect is that this genocide is accepted as normal and natural. What is the reason for the death of these children? Where is the origin of the violation of those human rights? The human rights of peoples are violated when the children are assassinated in that way. Children are not only assassinated in Nicaragua with bullets, cannons, and mortar shells. No, children are also assassinated when there is an unjust economic order in which a few rich industrialized countries with a market economy acquire their development and wealth at the expense of the hunger of the developing peoples and at the expense of infant mortality.

The causes are found in the arms buildup policy that the U.S. rulers have been promoting year after year. They refuse to halt that arms buildup policy because they are determined to become a hegemonic force in the world so that they can do what they please in any corner of the world. Their hegemonic policies impose military expenditures on their allies and on those countries that are opposed to the arms buildup and that favor peace.

There are two opposing positions in the world. One position is led by the U.S. Government which defends the arms buildup policy, which wants to turn the moon and the stars into a battlefield, imposing military expenditures on the American people and on the countries that are U.S. allies at the expense of developing countries. On the other hand, there is the attitude of the Soviet Union that has been defending a disarmament policy, that has been making specific proposals so that the military expenditures in the world will not continue to escalate and so that more resources can be used for construction, for work, for life, for children.

Willy Brandt in his well-known report pointed out that if half of 1 percent of the annual military expenditures were invested, it would finance all farm equipment needed to increase the production of food and would permit in 1990 almost total self-sufficiency in the production of food in low-income countries. By just making that type of investment, reducing the arms buildup expenditures by that small sum of half of one percent, conditions for production would be generated in all our countries to permit the solution to the problems that today result in the death of thousands, millions of children in the world.

With reference to this policy that imposes a situation of sacrifice for all our peoples, the Nicaraguan people are, in addition, the victims of the direct aggression of the U.S. rulers. In addition to being victims of the scourge of militarism, in addition to being victims of the unjust economic relations, the Nicaraguan children are victims along with the Nicaraguan people of the aggressive and terrorist actions of U.S. rulers. As a result of that aggression, 189 children under 12 have died, 98 children have been wounded, 19 children have been mutilated, 189 children have been kidnapped, and 7,582 children have been orphaned in Nicaragua. These are the results of the U.S. rulers' aggressive policy against Nicaragua: 114 women assassinated, 326 peasants and private producers assassinated, 274 students assassinated, 160 workers assassinated, 93 teachers assassinated, 76 technicians and professionals assassinated, and 1,949 Nicaraguans of various occupations assassinated. This is the work of the U.S. rulers. This is the work of President Reagan's freedom fighters: 23 health centers destroyed, 27 schools destroyed, 2 child development centers destroyed, and 1,823 peasant homes destroyed. That is the work of the U.S. rulers in Nicaragua. That is what they want for Nicaragua: more terror, more destruction, the liquidation of the Sandinist revolution and therefore the liquidation of the Nicaraguan people.

During Holy Week of this year, 1985, President Reagan announced an ultimatum. He issued an ultimatum to the Nicaraguan people. World public opinion, the U.S. people, and the U.S. Congress rejected that ultimatum. But we do not know that President Reagan has withdrawn that ultimatum. On the contrary, he has maintained his attitude of supporting that ultimatum. That ultimatum expires today, 1 June. The U.S. Government's mercenaries have announced an increase in their criminal actions against the Nicaraguan people precisely beginning on 1 June. President Reagan's ultimatum to the Nicaraguan people was very clear. Either the Nicaraguan revolution capitulated and surrendered or the terrorist activity by the United States against the Nicaraguan people continued. Either we Nicaraguans surrendered and agreed to be slaves of the United States, or the U.S. Government will continue, as it has, to assassinate children in Nicaragua, assassinate women in Nicaragua, to assassinate old people in Nicaragua, to try to dash the hopes of the Nicaraguan people, to try to kill the Nicaraguan people's optimism, and to try to destroy the firmness of the Nicaraguan people.

He accompanied his ultimatum with his embargo policy against Nicaragua. The embargo policy is simply a complement to the military action. On the one hand, the mercenaries attack and assassinate our people, and, on the other hand, the embargo attempts to strangle our economy. Of course, the policy of economic strangulation has caused some harm to our economy. However, that policy has also been rejected by the Nicaraguan people. That policy has been rejected by the international community. That policy has been rejected by the U.S. people.

Just a few days ago, U.S. agencies carried out public opinion polls and the results of those polls are that the percentage of U.S. people who reject the U.S. Government's policy against Nicaragua is increasing. If some months ago, 72 percent of the U.S. population were against the approval of the $14 million, now 73 percent of the U.S. population reject the approval of the $14 million. Eighty-five percent of the U.S. population are against the U.S. policy of intervention in Nicaragua.

Therefore, President Reagan's ultimatum and his embargo policy have been rejected by the international public and the U.S. people. However, the U.S. rulers and the U.S. President's bad advisers continue to be determined to carry out their aggressive and destructive policy against the Nicaraguan people.

U.S. military maneuvers continue in Honduran territory. On 7 June, new maneuvers will begin. What is the reason for all these maneuvers? What is the reason for all the expenditures in those maneuvers? What is the reason for investing U.S. lives in those maneuvers? A few North Americans have died in those military maneuvers in Honduras. The purpose is to continue deepening, consolidating, and developing preparations for a direct intervention in Nicaragua.

Why do U.S. rulers insist on creating tension with Honduras? Why are they pressuring Honduras into not talking with Nicaragua? Why are they increasing their military presence in Costa Rica? Why do they insist on creating tension on the Costa Rican border?

Right now there are reports that there are wounded Costa Rican civil guardmen on the border with Nicaragua. An effort is being made, it is being hinted, that our Army is responsible for this situation. We are worried about this kind of campaign, this type of manipulation aimed at worsening the tension along the borders with Honduras and Costa Rica.

We are asking Contadora to send a mixed Costa Rican-Nicaraguan Verification and Control Commission to clear up this situation. The truth is that the mercenary forces are occupying Costa Rican territory without authorization from the Costa Rican Government. They have been imposed there by U.S. policy. This situation must be cleared up so that the Costa Rican Government and people will not become the victims of a provocative campaign.

We have insisted on saying that it is necessary to solve problems peacefully. The struggle for the survival of Nicaragua means struggling for peace; it means achieving specific results in Contadora. Nicaragua has effectively backed the Contadora Group's peace effort and it will continue to do so, but Nicaragua cannot make any further concessions.

The United States must now be urged to respond with specific steps and actions to the steps and initiatives that Nicaragua has taken. The U.S. Government should not believe that it will turn the Contadora Group into a tool to pressure Nicaragua so that it will continue to make concessions until the Sandinist revolution is liquidated. The U.S. Government should understand that the Contadora Group has established a Latin American position with a specific proposal: the Contadora Document. This document must not be blocked by the United States by using some Central American governments.

The U.S. rulers should understand that if they want a solution to the problems in the region, this solution can be achieved through dialogue. Positive results can be achieved by renewing the Manzanillo talks. By renewing the Manzanillo talks, as the Contadora Group stated on 9 January of this year, the Contadora peace effort would be effectively complemented. Nicaragua on 17 May sent the U.S. Government a specific proposal to renew the bilateral talks in Manzanillo during the first 2 weeks of June in order to normalize relations. We must take into consideration the following: When the $14 million was being discussed, President Reagan sent a note to the U.S. Senate asking the Senate to approve the $14 million and at that time he told the Senate that he wanted to return to Manzanillo.

The U.S. rulers also said that as Contadora made advances, they would be returning to Manzanillo. But Contadora met on 7 April and although the United States blocked the verification and control proposals made on two occasions by Contadora -- proposals that were accepted by Nicaragua, but rejected by the governments that are allowing themselves to be used as tools by the United States -- there were important advances at that meeting and at others that followed.

Then what is the United States waiting for before it returns to Manzanillo and seriously discusses a normalization of relations with Nicaragua? On 17 May of this year, we proposed that the meetings should be renewed during the first 2 weeks of June. On that occasion we supported our appeal with the appeal clearly expressed by the world at the UN Security Council debates of 9 and 10 May of this year in favor of a bilateral Nicaragua-United States dialogue. There is also the support given to this dialogue by chiefs of state and governments who have also supported compliance with the UN Security Council resolution of 20 May that urges the United States and Nicaragua to renew the Manzanillo talks to reach agreements favorable to a normalization of relations and to find regional peace.

How have the U.S. rulers responded to this Nicaraguan proposal? On 28 May, the U.S. Embassy responded as follows: The embassy wants to inform the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry that in line with UN Security Council regulations, the United States abstained regarding paragraph 4 of Resolution 562, the paragraph that calls for renewal of talks in Manzanillo. The U.S. ambassador later told journalists that the U.S. abstention meant neither acceptance nor rejection of the call for renewed talks in Manzanillo.

This is how the U.S. Government has rejected the possibility of immediately renewing the bilateral dialogue in Manzanillo and is taking on a role that no one in the United Nations has supported. The U.S. Government has interpreted a UN Security Council resolution as it pleases. The U.S. Government is trying to impose its hegemonic and imperialist policy on the countries of the world, thus ignoring the organization created precisely to peacefully resolve problems through dialogue and negotiations, not through violence and force.

The United States has again rejected UN Security Council resolutions. It has again made a mockery of world opinion. It has again demonstrated that it does not want a peaceful solution but wants, instead, to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

We want to make it clear to the U.S. rulers that just as their ultimatum was rejected after the U.S. President launched it, we are rejecting it again today, 1 June, the day when the ultimatum's deadline expires. [applause]

It is up to the U.S. President to decide whether he wants to continue spilling the blood of the Nicaraguan people.

It is up to the ill-will of the U.S. rulers whether they want to continue spilling, like Herod, the blood of innocent Nicaraguan children. It is up to the scruples of the U.S. rulers whether they want to continue murdering women, the elderly, the young, and Nicaraguan workers, and to continue rejecting the policy of peace and understanding.

Nicaragua is facing military and economic aggression. It is facing the mercenary forces and the economic strangulation directly promoted by the United States through the embargo policy, and indirectly by pressuring Latin American, European, and other governments, as well as international organizations, and by blackmailing and threatening other governments and institutions in order to drown Nicaragua.

However, the Nicaraguan people are facing and defeating this aggression. First, we are facing and defeating it right here in Nicaragua. We are facing it with daily fighting; with the children of Sandino who are in the Battalions for Unconventional Warfare; with the militia, the peasants in the cooperatives, the fighting women, workers, and students; and with the entire population engaged in rearguard work. We are also facing economic aggression and defeating it in the production sector.

There are some people who were accidentally born in Nicaragua and who are criticizing the Nicaraguan Government's and people's policy of demanding solidarity. They criticize the policy as dependent and opportunistic. Is there any other Latin American nation that has to mobilize armed and unarmed workers to protect production? Is there any other Latin American nation that, in addition to facing debt and other economic problems, has to make enormous efforts to protect and transport its production? The harvesting of coffee, corn, beans, and rice in Nicaragua costs Nicaraguan lives, the lives of pickers and workers. No other Latin American government or people endures such a situation.

It is perhaps a source of shame for Nicaragua to request -- to demand -- cooperation from peoples of the world who are in solidarity with Nicaragua and from governments that claim they respect international law and sovereignty and love peace? Nicaragua is defending its sovereignty, integrity, and liberty. We are defending it with the skin and bones of Nicaraguans in armed combat and in production. If we are making this extraordinary effort, don't we have the moral authority to demand solidarity from the people and governments of the world?

We are now launching this campaign. Nicaragua is struggling for survival and demands international cooperation for its survival. We are not begging. We are not beggars. We don't want conditional aid. Whoever wants to impose conditions on aid to us can keep that aid. We would rather go hungry. [applause] Nicaragua is surviving by struggling and fighting and not by living off international charity. Nicaragua is surviving by struggling with the help of united workers, professionals, patriotic businessmen, rational religious people, and real Christians -- everyone united by the fundamental feeling of love for the fatherland and everyone having a common cause against the foreign aggressor.

Nicaragua is surviving and will survive until peace is achieved. Peace is our goal. We will continue working day and night. We will continue in the company of the wind, the sun, and the rain. We will continue facing difficulties with the fraternal disposition of the Nicaraguan people united in combat and production, and with the fraternal disposition of the people of the world. We Nicaraguans have already linked our hands with those of millions of men, women, and children throughout the world.

We are going to survive. We are surviving. We will do it with the songs of our children, with their laughter. In the midst of suffering, Nicaragua survives. Nicaragua will win and achieve peace. Free fatherland, or death!

UNIDENTIFIED HELICOPTERS VIOLATE AIRSPACE

PY040029 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Managua, 3 Jun (AFP) -- A Foreign Ministry source has reported that the Sandinist Army's antiaircraft defenses this afternoon fired on three unidentified helicopters that raided Nicaraguan territory from Honduras. Initial reports do not indicate whether the Sandinist antiaircraft defenses hit the helicopters, neither do they indicate the exact point where the incident took place, although it has been indicated that the incident took place in the northern Nueva Segovia Department.

The confrontations between the Sandinist Army and the rebels have escalated in that department over the past few weeks as a result of an offensive that government troops are conducting against the counterrevolutionaries. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry this afternoon was preparing a protest note that will be submitted to the Tegucigalpa government, the spokesman added, and he warned that this new border incident could be part of a CIA plan to provoke conflicts on Nicaragua's northern and southern borders.

FOREIGN MINISTRY RESPONDS TO COSTA RICAN CHARGES

PA021135 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Managua on 1 June]

[Text] In view of the confused assertions included in a public communique issued by the Costa Rican Government dated today stating that Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops attacked a Civil Guard patrol headed for Las Tiricias in Costa Rican territory, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announces:

It is a well-known fact that the EPS has overwhelmingly hit mercenary forces in the country's north and south forcing these terrorist bands to return to their shelters in Honduras and Costa Rica. During the past few days, most of the mercenary forces that have been attacked by the EPS in the south have fled to Costa Rican territory through Las Tiricias, among other border sites.

The Nicaraguan Government hereby expresses deep concern over the Costa Rican communique's inaccurate report that attributes to our Armed Froces actions that are completely alien to them. Nicaragua emphatically and vigorously denies that EPS members fired on a Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol from Nicaraguan territory. In addition, Nicaragua categorically denies that our Army troops raided Costa Rican territory.

It is worthwhile to note that the Costa Rican Government asserted that the Civil Guard patrol was attacked with rifle fire from two hills in Costa Rican territory. This seems to indicate that the mercenary forces that are settled in Costa Rican territory or those that have fled to that country attacked targets in Costa Rica so that Nicaragua would be blamed for these actions, thereby harming relations between the two nations following the military defeat they have suffered. The Nicaraguan Government also notes that these charges occur at a time when strong Costa Rican sectors have protested the presence of U.S. military advisers in Costa Rica and at a time when mercenary forces are withdrawing to neighboring countries as the result of the defeat inflicted upon them by the EPS.

The dangerous Costa Rican Government charges seem to coincide with the U.S. Government strategy to create artificial conflicts between the two countries.

In this manner, the U.S. Government could justify its military presence in Costa Rica and new aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

For this reason, the Nicaraguan Government urgently convokes, in the framework of the Contadora Group's peace efforts, a meeting of the commission for the supervision and prevention of border incidents so that this commission can initiate an exhaustive investigation to clarify the facts. In addition, Nicaragua appeals to the Costa Rican Government and people to maintain the necessary moderation and caution to overcome, in the Central American spirit, these situations that are alien to the desire of the Nicaraguan Government and people for peace.

Managua, 1 June 1985

[Signed] Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry

PRESIDENCY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BORDER SITUATION

PA040249 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0139 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Communique No 26 issued by the Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic in Managua, on 3 June; read by Information and Press Director Manuel Espinoza Henriquez -- live]

[Text] The Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic reports the following to the Nicaraguan people and international community:

The situation that prevails in the border zone between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, particularly in the San Juan River area, is a direct consequence of the use of our sister Republic of Costa Rica's territory by mercenary forces organized, promoted, and directed by the CIA in the U.S. Government's undeclared war against Nicaragua. For some time now, Nicaragua has been insistently denouncing the use by these mercenary forces of Costa Rican territory as a base of operations. The Nicaraguan Government has also denounced the various maneuvers organized by the CIA with the aim of creating fictitious incidents between Costa Rica and Nicaragua to cause a deterioration in relations between these two countries and justify the U.S. Government's warmongering, interventionist policy against Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Government has also stressed the urgent need to stop a situation whose future extension can only bring additional mourning and sorrow for our peoples because thousands of Nicaraguan children, women, the elderly, professionals, and workers have been brutally assassinated by the CIA's mercenary bands, which are based in Costa Rica. These same CIA mercenary bands have now killed two Costa Rican soldiers, thus extending the suffering of the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan people. This makes it more urgent to adopt specific measures aimed at finding a definite and adequate resolution of the issue. In this regard, Nicaragua asserts its approval of the establishment of a demilitarized zone under international supervision between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, with the Contadora Group's support and the collaboration of France, in whose capital two meetings were held last year between Costa Rican and Nicaraguan delegations to attain this goal. Nicaragua is aware that in order to attain a solution to this problem, simple statements of goodwill are not enough, much less becoming trapped in a vicious circle of denials, protests, or accusations; instead, it is necessary to begin the implementation of definite solutions, such as the one mentioned here, with a firm and sincere will.

Within this spirit, Nicaragua hereby proposes that the Contadora Group convoke a special meeting within the framework of the Supervision and Prevention Commission with the aim of analyzing recent incidents and adopting measures that guarantee that such incidents, which only affect two brother peoples, are not repeated, since our most sincere desire is to live and work in peace for our own welfare and development.

Nicaragua reasserts its strict abidance by the fundamental principles of international law norms and its decision to maintain and carry out correct relations with the Costa Rican Government and people, and only demands that similar treatment be given to us. Nicaragua is aware that problems like the current one do not coincide with either of the governments' will, but are a product of the U.S. Government's warmongering policy in the region.

The Nicaraguan Government also considers it necessary to issue a warning concerning those sectors that, pretending that the Sandinist revolution can be turned back or that the mercenary forces are gaining terrain, are sowing confusion and promoting hostility against Nicaragua. In this regard, it is appropriate to mention that precisely due to the increasing defeats sustained by the mercenaries and due to the organized replies by the Nicaraguan people and their Armed Forces, they are resorting to the provocation of incidents with neighboring countries such as Costa Rica.

The current situation between Costa Rica and Nicaragua proves that in order to advance in the negotiation process being carried out by the Contadora Group, it is necessary to attain a definite, satisfactory solution to the bilateral problems that prevail between the Central American countries. The Nicaraguan Government hereby states its willingness to attain a prompt, definite solution to the problems that affect the border zone between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Managua, 3 June 1985

For peace, united against the aggression!

FDN'S CALERO ANNOUNCES LARGE OFFENSIVE TO BEGIN

PA311810 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpt] In remarks to U.S. media this weekend, Adolfo Calero, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] said that his organization, the main recipient of U.S. aid, would launch a large military offensive against the Sandinist government on 1 June, coinciding with the deadline that Reagan gave to the Sandinists.

According to the Sandinist government and reports from independent journalists, the counterrevolutionaries have suffered serious military defeats in the past few months. The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry recently reported that there have been more than 1,100 counterrevolutionary casualties so far this year and it is estimated that there have been between 4,000 and 5,000 mercenary casualties. Most rebels who were in Nicaraguan territory have fled to their refuge in Honduras.

In view of these circumstances, military analysts virtually ruled out the possibility of a large offensive announced by Calero and think, on the contrary, that the contras may attempt to carry out isolated actions to remind the U.S. Congress that they exist at a time when the continuation of aid is being discussed.

It should be recalled that Interior Deputy Minister Luis Carrion said that the Unconventional Warfare Battalions, BLI, made up of members of the Patriotic Military Service, have forced the contra forces to retreat to the mountains and to stay away from the towns.

CARRION SAYS SMP FORCING CONTRAS INTO MOUNTAINS

PA301854 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, deputy interior minister, reported that the Battalions for Unconventional Warfare of the Patriotic Military Service [SMP] youths have forced the counterrevolutionary forces to withdraw deep into the mountains and far away from the populated areas. Carrion added that the SMP youths have expelled the mercenaries from the areas they previously controlled and confirmed that the mercenaries have been withdrawing into Honduran territory leaving behind only small groups that are sporadically fighting in the mountainous areas. Carrion explained that the contras based in Hunduran territory will attempt to launch a new military offensive in June but will not achieve their goals due to the strong blows the Sandinist forces have dealt them and the resulting heavy casualties among the mercenaries.

Luis Carrion also stated that this situation leads to desertion. He cited the example of the nine contras of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force who turned themselves in, alone with their weapons, earlier this month to the military authorities earlier this month in the 1st Region.

COSTA RICAN CIVIL GUARD RETAINS CONTRAS

PA311725 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] San Jose -- National authorities have confirmed that Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries sought refuge yesterday in Costa Rican territory after strong clashes in the southern part of Nicaragua. Nine members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, entered Los Chiles in Upala where they are under police custody, according to Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza Carranza, who added that five more members of ARDE entered Costa Rican territory through the Las Tiricias sector.

It has also been reported that nine members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, entered the country last night through the Atlantic sector by way of the Moin port. They threw their weapons away in order to avoid a criminal charge for carrying war material. The counterrevolutionaries attempted to take control of the El Castillo border post, and also attacked other towns but were totally repelled by Sandinist troops.

CARRION REPORTS NORIEGA ACCEPTS ROLE AS MEDIATOR

PA301728 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces, has publicly accepted the role as mediator of a probable meeting between the high commands of the Honduran and Nicaraguan Armies. The announcement was made today by Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, deputy interior minister, who said Nicaragua is waiting for Noriega to return from Japan to begin the process.

FMC PRESIDENT ESPIN CONVENES WOMEN'S MEETING

FL031924 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] More than 200 delegates from 24 countries are participating in the women's meeting today at the Palace of Conventions. The opening statements were made by Vilma Espin, alternate Politburo member and Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) president.

[Begin recording] This meeting is another demonstration of women's power, of the growth of their advancing movement. It is another demonstration of the possibility of closely uniting ourselves on essential objectives for the future of our peoples. This great event, which we celebrate with the assurance of obtaining positive results, has its most recent antecedent in the nongovernmental organizations meeting corresponding to our region which took place here with a large heterogeneous representation of the continent's women. We also find here women who are urban and rural workers, young students, political leaders, prestigious intellectuals, guerrilla leaders, religious leaders, scientists -- all of whom are determined to bring about equality, development, and peace. This has inspired the United Nations to dedicate this decade to women. [end recording]

Castro Meets With Delegates

FL031856 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro held extensive discussions with delegates to the meeting on Latin American and Caribbean women after the first plenary meeting ended today. Fidel was interested in the issues, especially the economic issues, that will be discussed by the four committees in morning and afternoon meetings from now until Thursday. The commander in chief answered several questions from delegates, greeted the Argentine delegation, which included the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo and other organizations of that country. One of the representives from Uruguay conveyed a message of affection to Fidel from Liber Seregni, leader of the Broad Front. There were emotional words and loud applause as Fidel left the Palace of Conventions at midday.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES ANGOLAN PATROL AT CABINDA

PA030722 Havana International Service in English 2050 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Cuban Premier Fidel Castro has congratulated an Angolan Army patrol that neutralized a South African attempt at blowing up oil facilities in Cabinda. Jorge Risquet, a member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, presented the message in Luanda. He expressed the Cuban people's admiration for the action which saved an important sector of Angola's economy. Three South African soliders were killed, and their commander has been captured. The rest of the terrorist group fled to Zaire.

MALMIERCA SCORES RADIO MARTI, ARMS RACE

FL011336 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0112 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 31 May (NOTIMEX) -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca stated today that the immigration agreement between the United States and Cuba would remain suspended until the U.S. provocation of Radio Marti ends.

The Cuban official was interviewed at the airport as he was passing through on the way to Trinidad and Tobago to participate in a meeting of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, which will be held in the next few days. He pointed out that the fundamental objective of the invasion by radio waves is to prevent Cuba from continuing its work of reporting the current international economic situation and its efforts to fight for the establishment of a new international economic order and for the cancellation of the foreign debt that has grown so large that it has become unpayable. Isodoro Malmierca also said the developing countries should join forces to eliminate unfair economic relations, protectionism, dumping, and the high interest rates which burden the people so heavily.

Questioned about the arms race, the Caribbean diplomat said that without peace there can be no development because arms proliferation in general has blocked all the hopes of the nations of the so-called Third World. It is for this reason, he said, that instead of spending hundreds of millions of dollars every year on the manufacture of weapons, countries should use these resources for priority programs that encourage the development of the peoples. Finally, the Cuban foreign minister said the current arms race is a product of U.S. policy, which is trying to win military superiority at all cost in order to control the world.

CONTADORA DEPUTY MINISTERS END BOGOTA MEETING

PA040104 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] The four Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers have ended a meeting in Bogota in which they discussed the revised document for peace and cooperation in Central America. The representatives from Colombia, Panama, Mexico, and Venezuela agreed that the most important condition for opening the road to peace in the region is a political commitment by the countries involved. They highlighted international support for the Contadora process. The final document will be sent to the foreign ministers of Colombia, Panama, Mexico, and Venezuela who will meet on 14 June with the Central American foreign ministers in Panama City.

OAS URGES UK, ARGENTINA TO RESUME TALKS

PA311957 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] With 20 votes in favor and the abstention of the United States and nine English-speaking Caribbean countries, the OAS Permanent Council yesterday passed a draft resolution urging the United Kingdom and Argentina to resume talks on the Malvinas Islands. The document, which was approved during an extraordinary meeting, also notes the OAS' concern over the installation of military bases in that archipelago which is increasing tension in the area and hampering the negotiation process. Jorge Sabato, secretary of international relations of Argentina's Foreign Ministry, stated that the Malvinas Islands issue is no longer merely an Argentine problem with repercussions for Latin America, but it is rather a problem of the entire continent since the islands have been turned into an overseas military base which thwarts efforts to rid the zone of nuclear weapons and imposes a threat of future intervention. The text of the OAS draft resolution will be forwarded to the UN General Assembly and to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

U.S. ENVOY TO HONDURAS NAMED TO NEW POST

PA311953 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Honduras John Dimitri Negroponte ended his mission today in that Central American country, where he will be replaced by John Fersh, who is currently in charge of the U.S. Interests Office in Cuba.

Negroponte has been sent to the Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs Bureau, a post very far removed from the political missions he carried out during his stay in Honduras. Although John Dimitri Negroponte always denied his interference in political and military developments in the Central American area, the presence of U.S. soldiers was noticeably increased in Honduras during his term in Tegucigalpa. Negroponte was also charged with directing the CIA's covert operations against Nicaragua and of promoting destabilization plans against the Sandinist government.

COSTA RICAN DEPUTIES DEBATE OVER U.S. ADVISERS

PA020233 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Policemen armed with modern riot equipment virtually occupied the Costa Rican congressional building in San Jose when the legislators were holding a controversial debate on the presence of U.S. military advisers in Costa Rica's northern region. Policemen, who were called by Legislative Assembly President Guillermo Vargas, prevented the public from entering the building where a motion of censure was also being discussed against Costa Rican Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza Carranza for permitting entry into the country of U.S. Green Berets who will train civil guardsmen.

Sergio Erick Ardon of the New Republic Movement said that it is increasingly more obvious that the Costa Rican national security forces are falling under the control of the U.S. Embassy. Communist Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto said the presence of Green Berets on the El Murcielago farm in northern Costa Rica is only a prelude to a greater U.S. aggression against the country.

FERNANDEZ MEETS WITH ECUADORAN PRESIDENT

FL311324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] In Quito, Ecuadoran President Leon Febres-Cordero has received Cuban Council of Ministers Vice President Jose Ramon Fernandez. During the talks, aspects of the bilateral relations dealing with cooperation and exchanges in education, public health, and cattle and shrimp industries were examined. The Cuban official traveled to Quito from Bogota, Colombia, where he attended the first extraordinary meeting of the Ibero-American Education Congress. The congress adopted a resolution requesting the solution of the problem of the foreign debt of Spanish-speaking countries so that they may meet their educational needs. Delegations from 21 countries attended the congress.

PARLIAMENTARIANS LEAVE URUGUAY FOR ARGENTINA

PA310417 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] A delegation of the Cuban Assembly of the People's Power has ended its visit to Uruguay and left for Argentina on a tour of Latin American countries. The Cuban mission which is made up of parliamentarians Omelio Lopez and Felix Moreno, was welcomed by the International Affairs Commission of the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies. The mission voiced its wish to further expand exchange between the two countries and invited Uruguayan legislators to visit Cuba in June. Uruguayan congressmen told their Cuban visitors that there is political agreement in that South American country to resume diplomatic relations between the two countries soon. Those relations were suspended in 1964.

Previously the Cuban delegation had visited Panama and Brazil.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON GUYANA-VENEZUELA DISPUTE

FL031527 Bridgetown CANA in English 1905 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 2, CANA -- United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today said he hoped Guyana and Venezuela would find solutions to their long-standing border dispute by year-end. However, he told reporters, it is not my intention to impose any (settlement) on them, but to work in good co-ordination with both of them.

The UN chief arrived here today to address the ministerial session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) and to deliver a lecture. His comments on the border dispute followed recent discussions between the UN and the two South American governments, aimed at finding a solution. Venezuela claims two-thirds of Guyana, a claim rejected by the Forbes Burnham government. The secretary general told reporters shortly after his arrival here that he had found real interest in both parties in helping him.

The UN chief will spend two days here. He said he would be in touch with Caribbean foreign ministers attending the CDCC meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGIN 3-DAY CDCC MEETING

FL032054 Bridgetown CANA in English 2021 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, June 3, CANA-REUTER -- Foreign ministers from 20 Caribbean countries began a three-day meeting here today with calls for improved regional cooperation, particularly on economic issues.

Several speakers at the opening session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) expressed disappointment with the body's limited success in promoting regional integration during its 10 years of existence.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar told the meeting that this sub-regional offshoot of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) must carefully determine what activities are best carried out within its framework and what should be left to other international organisations.

Outgoing CDCC Chairman Jean Estime, the Haitian foreign minister, told REUTER that the CDCC had been frustrated by its inability to raise funds. In his speech, he outlined a gloomy picture of the Caribbean's economic situation. The export earnings of most Caribbean countries were lower today than in 1980 due to depressed world prices for the region's commodities -- especially sugar. While tourism had recently shown an improvement, the Reagan administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) had only led to a derisory transfer of resources to the region, he said.

Trinidad and Tobago Prime Min'ster George Chambers warned we cannot take comfort from the prospect that there will be any easing of the world economic situation to our advantage. He acknowledged that the CDCC has made slower progress than originally expected in achieving its objectives, but added: I feel confident that the CDCC has helped to maintain the spirit of cooperation in the region.

The CDCC is one of a few Caribbean organisations that bridge traditional linguistic and cultural divisions in the region dating from colonial times. The organisation brings together 14 independent states of the British Commonwealth, two British colonies, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Dutch-speaking Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles, French-speaking Haiti and the Spanish-speaking states of Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES CABINET RESHUFFLE

FL040008 Bridgetown CANA in English 2357 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 3, CANA -- The Barbados Government tonight announced a cabinet reshuffle -- the first since lawyer Bernard St John took over as prime minister last March 11.

The major changes -- effective from June 15 -- include appointment of a new foreign minister, attorney-general, information minister, and commerce and industry minister. An official statement said two ministries -- informatiion-culture and foreign affairs-attorney general -- were being split.

The new foreign minister will be Nigel Barrow, who now holds the information and culture portfolio and is leader of government business in the Senate.

David Simmons, a queen's counsel who won a parliamentary by-election only last month but previously served in Parliament, will take over as attorney general and minister of legal affairs.

Louis Tull, foreign minister and attorney general, will be minister of commerce, industry and consumer affairs. Lionel Craig, current minister of parliamentary affairs, is taking over from Barrow as information minister. Craig retains his post as leader of government business in the House of Assembly (lower house of Parliament), but Energy Minister Clyde Griffith is taking over from Barrow in the Senate.

The official statement made no reference to the appointment of a deputy for St John, who took over as the Barbados leader when Prime Minister Tom Adams died of a heart attack last March 11.

There had been press speculation that St John, who had indicated his plans for a cabinet reshuffle, would renounce appointment of a deputy.

The government statement said responsibility for culture would fall under the Education Ministry.

The workload of other ministers is also being increased. Responsibility for social security is being given to the minister of health and responsibility for community development to the minister of labour.

Following is the revised cabinet list:

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning Bernard St John
Minister of Information and leader of the House Lional Graig
Minister of Commerce, Industry and Comsumer Affairs Louis Tull
Minister of Housing and Lands Lloyd Brathwaite
Minister of Education and Culture Miss Billie Miller
Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Nigel Barrow
Minister of Health and Social Security Obrien Trotman
Minister of Labour and Community Development Delisle Bradshaw
Minister of Transport and Works Victor Johnson
Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources Richard Cheltenham
Minister of State (planning) and leader of the Senate Clyde Griffith
Minister of Tourism and the Environment Aaron Truss
Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs David Simmons

GRENADA

DECREASE IN BANK INTEREST RATES REQUESTED

FL310422 Bridgetown CANA in English 1935 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 30, CANA -- The Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce, the leading private sector organization here, has called for a drop in the interest rates of commerical banks. The chamber, in its report for the period April 1984 to March 1985, said it had raised the matter with Prime Minister Herbert Blaize.

According to the report, when the ceiling on interest rates was raised to 16 per cent by the banking sector, the business community was assured that the ceiling would apply to foreign borrowers only, but this turned out to be untrue.

Last February, the report said, most of the local commercial banks increased their rates to 13.5 per cent on overdrafts and 15 per cent on consumer loans, forcing the Chamber to view the situation with great concern because there was no guarantee that further increases would not be forthcoming.

The prime minister was therefore asked that the rate for local borrowers be reduced to 12.5 per cent and that, if necessary, the appropriate legislation be amended in respect to foreign borrowers, the Chamber said it its report.

The council further advised that the legislation provide that interest rates on mortages be fixed and not subject to fluctuations on the money market, thereby safeguarding home owners from financial hardships which were not anticipated when their loans were negotiated.

JAMAICA

PNP SEEKS TO FORCE ELECTIONS BY 30 JUNE

FL031558 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] In Jamaica, the opposition People's National Party [PNP] has warned the government that nationwide protests will take place if local elections are not held by June 30th. Although local elections are held every 3 years in Jamaica, in 1984 they were postponed until this year. The warning comes in the wake of an apparent deadlock in the Electoral Advisory Committee over the number of local government seats. Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga wants the current 278 positions cut in half. That move has met with strong resistance from the People's National Party.

POSTMEN CONTINUE STRIKE FOR UNIFORM PAYMENT

FL292202 Bridgetown CANA in English 2126 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 29, CANA -- Mail today remained piled up at the central sorting office in the Jamaican capital, Kingston, as postmen there continued a strike demanding earlier payment for uniforms, outstanding since 1980. The strike has severely slowed down the delivery of letters here although postmen at other offices are not involved. The sorting office workers went on strike last week over the money in lieu of the uniforms which were not distributed. They were eventually told by the Ministry of the Public Service that the Finance Ministry would not be able to make payment until July 12, but yesterday voted to remain on strike, saying they wanted the money by the first week of June.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA312004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 May (AFP) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here today from Cuba for a 45-hour visit. His visit to the Dominican Republic is part of his tour through the Caribbean. He will also visit Trinidad and Tobago.

PHYSICIANS CALL STRIKE AGAINST HOSPITALS

FL311712 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, the Dominican Medical Association is calling a new strike against public hospitals today. The strike is being called to show the doctors' unhappiness over a delay by Congress in approving new tax laws that would generate revenues to pay higher salaries to the doctors.

On 23 May, the medical association ended an 11-day strike by 5,000 doctors after the government agreed to place new taxes on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes and to use the additional revenue to improve doctors' salaries.

PARAGUAY

ARGENTINES REPORTING ON MENGELE EXPELLED

PY031352 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Jun 85 p 9

[Text] Buenos Aires -- Two special correspondents of the Argentine newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINO, who were sent to Paraguay to cover the news about Nazi war criminal Joseph Mengele being sought by Beate Klarsfeld, were expelled by order of the Paraguayan Government on 31 May. Journalist Julio Torres Cabanillas and his photographer "were arrested for 6 hours" and, "after being submitted to intense questioning and having their photographic material seized, were forced to leave the country," TIEMPO ARGENTINO published on its front page yesterday.

Torres Cabanillas said: "The Paraguayan Government decided to expel us because it considered our presence unwelcome. That is why they 'kindly' invited us to leave the country. We repeatedly asked for permission to talk to our representatives in the Argentine Embassy in Asuncion, but we were not allowed to do so. We were not even allowed to talk to anyone else about what was happening to us. Therefore, the whole matter resulted in a real kidnapping."

The Argentine journalists were put into a military vehicle "guarded by six soldiers" and forced to cross into Argentina in a boat. Before this, "they read to us a decree of expulsion which declared us to be persona non grata." Torres Cabanillas said he is convinced that Mengele lives on the outskirts of Asuncion, "in the house of an important Paraguayan general in San Vicente."